

Perfect
THE
New London Toilet:

O R, A
COMPLEAT COLLECTION

OF THE

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Most simple and useful RECEIPTS for preserving and improving Beauty, either by outward Application or internal Use. With many other valuable Secrets in elegant and ornamental Arts.

C O N T A I N I N G

Near Four Hundred Receipts under the following General Heads.

PERFUMES	PASTES
FINE WATERS	WASH BALLS
BATHS	SCENTED POWDERS
COSMETICS	POMATUMS
CONSERVES	FINE SYRUPS
CONFECTIONARY	JELLYS
SNUFFS	PRESERVED FRUITS, &c.

With every Species of COSMETIC that may be useful in improving Beauty, or concealing the Ravages of Time and Sicknefs.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A TREATISE on the ART of MANAGING, IMPROVING, and DRESSING the HAIR on the most improved Principles of that Art.

L O N D O N;

Printed for RICHARDSON and URQUHART, under the Royal-Exchange.

1778.

New London Tobacco

COMPLIMENT COLLECTION



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P R E F A C E.

IT has been acknowledged by the wisest persons in all civilized nations, *that art is the handmaid of nature, and that they mutually assist each other.* Beautiful and simply elegant nature may indeed appear in her original dress; yet art is necessary to display her charms to advantage. Hence the origin of dress, and all those other arts, by which our persons are set off to advantage, and placed in a graceful light to every person who beholds us.

“ 'Tis Nature still, but Nature methodized.”

POPE.

Upon these principles the following work was undertaken, and how far it deserves approbation must be left to the public to judge. Many things contained in it have been procured from persons of considerable rank, and

every one of the receipts has been tried and approved of. Nature and art have been both consulted, and so far as they could agree they have been mutually joined.

The Editor is convinced that nothing was ever yet undertaken on so enlarged a plan, and therefore there cannot be any doubt of its being favourably received by the polite world in general.



CON-

C O N T E N T S.

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THE

London Toilet, &c.

OF FINE WATERS.

1.

Venice Water.

CUT into thin slices, four lemons and two oranges; put these into a bottle, with one quart of new milk from the cow; add to them one ounce of sugar candy, with half an ounce of borax, and let the bottle stand in a warm water bath, until it is distilled.

N. B. By doubling the articles, or encreasing them to any number, you may make what quantity you please.

2.

Odoriferous Water.

Cut into thick slices four lemons, and mix with them the following articles, viz. cinnamon, sweet basil, hyssop, of each one ounce; add to them, of sweet marjoram, lavender, savoury, and florentine-orrice root, one handful each, and half an ounce of nutmegs grated; put all these into half a gallon of rose water, and distill them over a gentle fire, after which sprinkle into the vessel a few grains of musk.

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Another

3.

Another which will answer the same Purpose.

Take two quarts of white wine, and infuse into it, of orange peels, savoury, thyme, lavender, sweet marjoram, rosemary, buds of pennyroyal, red roses, and clove jelly flowers, one ounce each; cork the bottles fast, and let them stand in warm water, till they are distilled.

4.

A curious Balsamic Water.

Take six quarts of brandy, and bruise into it the following ingredients; viz. two quarts of rose-water, one pint of magistral balm-water, two nutmegs grated, half an ounce of cinnamon, one lemon peel, yellow sanders one ounce, cloves two drachms, two ounces of storax, and four ounces of benjamin; distill the whole in warm water, and draw off the liquid.

N. B. This is from its exquisite smell called megalic water.

5.

Another curious Balsamic Water.

Take six quarts of brandy, and then mix the following ingredients; viz. musk one drachm, ambergrease one scruple, four ounces of borax, one pound of Venice turpentine, of white betony, oil of bays, aloes wood, hepatic aloes, cloves, galangals, nutmegs grated, gum arabic, comfrey, ginger, myrrh, ivy gum, frankincense, and cinnamon, each three ounces; let the whole be distilled over a slow fire, and when the liquor is poured off it will be of great service in beautifying the skin.

6.

Toilet Water.

Mix together the following ingredients, orange juice ten drops, two drachms of lavender water, and the same quantity

quantity of balm water, and cypus water; add to these one ounce of honey water, two ounces of eau sans pareille; clove water, and violet water, half an ounce each, and five drachms of cinnamon water, with the same quantity of jessamine water; let the whole be corked up in a bottle, and it will give a most agreeable scent.

7.

Spirit of Guaiacum.

Take one quart of brandy, and infuse into it two ounces of the shavings of guaiacum; let it stand ten days, only that the vessel must be shaken once every day, then let it be filtered through thin paper, and used as a gargle, and it will give a sweet smell to the breath.

8.

The Celestial Water.

Take four handfuls of juniper berries, ripe and dried, agrimony, St. John's-wort, fumitory, rue, fleechas, centaury, scabious, marjoram, pennyroyal, fennel-seeds, flowers of sweet basil, one handful each; add to these, nutmegs grated, cinnamon, ginger, galangals, and white pepper, one ounce each, yellow sanders, grains of paradise and mace, two ounces each; beat these together, and put them into a large glass vessel, pour upon them as much brandy as will rise two inches above the ingredients; let the mouth of the vessel be closed fast, and buried in horses dung fifteen days; then distill the liquor in a warm bath; when the liquor is drawn off, let it be bottled up, and in the morning rub the forehead and temples with a few drops of it, and it will contribute greatly towards invigorating the constitution.

9.

Directions for making Rose Water.

Take twenty pints of the juice of damask roses, with the same quantity of damask rose leaves; mix these together in

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a glass

a glass alembic, and let them stand twenty-four hours ; then let them be distilled over a gentle fire, when cool, let the sediment at the bottom be thrown away, and then pour the water into another vessel, and add to it a fresh quantity of damask roses ; it must then be distilled a second time. This water is of great service to the eyes, when rubbed with a few drops of it in the morning.

10.

How to make Eau de Carmes.

Take one quart of brandy, and infuse into it the following articles ; viz. cinnamon, cloves, and angelica root, of each half an ounce, coriander seeds, nutmegs grated, one ounce each, a quarter of a pound of balm leaves, and two ounces of lemon peel ; put the whole into a crucible, and let it stand near the fire three days ; then mix with it one pint of balm water, and distil it over a slow fire ; drain off the liquor, and let it be well corked up in bottles : it is of great service for lowness of spirits, and for the gout in the stomach.

11.

To make Imperial Water.

Take half an ounce of cloves, with the same quantity of nutmegs grated, of pine nut kernels one ounce and a half, gum arabic, frankincense, benjamin, and mastic, one ounce each, three grains of musk, and one ounce of sweet almonds ; bruise all these together, and dissolve them in five quarts of brandy, distil it over a slow fire, and when the liquor is poured off, let it be put into bottles ; it is of great service in whitening the teeth, removing wrinkles, softening the skin, healing the gums, and sweetening the breath.

Directions

12.

Directions to make the Divine Cordial.

The flowers and herbs from which this cordial is prepared, must be gathered in their proper seasons, namely, in spring, autumn, and summer; and care must be taken to keep them fresh till they are used; put into a large vessel, a gallon and a half of spirits of wine, and then bruise in a mortar the following articles; six drachms of coriander seeds, betony, gentian, florentine-orrice root, cyprus, sweet scabius, and the roots of acorns, two ounces each; and add to them the peel of six China oranges; let the vessel be corked up four weeks, then take of thyme, honey-suckle, bugloss, borage, chamomile, lillies of the valley, narcissus's, St. John's wort, marigold, elder broom, jessamine, sage, violets, red roses, and wall flowers, half a handful each; let the whole be distilled over a slow fire, and then draw off five quarts of the liquor, which will have a fine smell, and be of use in lowness of spirits, and all disorders of the stomach.

13.

Spring Nosegay Water.

Pour into a large vessel one gallon of spirits of wine, and add to it the following articles; of wall flowers and hyacinths four ounces each, one ounce of florentine orrice, two ounces of quintessence of orange, and half an ounce of mace; when these have stood a little more than a week in the vessel, let it be placed over a slow fire, and when it is properly distilled draw off three quarts of liquor, and cork it up in bottles.

14.

A Water to take away Pimples.

Boil in two quarts of water, two handfuls of horse-beans till they are quite soft, mince one pound of veal, add to it
white

white tansey and pimperl, two handfuls each, one pint of whitewine vinegar, and six new laid eggs; let the whole be distilled over a slow fire, and it will remove all sorts of pimples.

15.

A Water to clear a Tanned Skin.

Take two quarts of spring water, and soak in it two handfuls of unripe grapes, and sprinkle them with a handfull of salt, mixed with allum; press them together, and then tie them up in stiff paper, and roast them in hot ashes, after which squeeze out the juice, and wash the face with a little of it in the morning.

16.

A Water for a sun-burnt Complexion.

Distill in two quarts of water, four oranges, eight lemons, and add to them one pint of fresh milk from the cow, with four ounces of sugar candy; when the liquor is cool, let it be corked up, and a few drops of it rubbed on the face in the morning.

17.

A Water to beautify the Skin.

Take five pints of brandy, and add to it three ounces of plumb-tree gum, and a pound and a half of crumb of bread, two ounces of litharge of silver, finely powdered, and four ounces of sweet almonds; let them digest in the brandy eight days, and then distill them over a slow fire, when the liquor is strained off, let it be corked up in bottles, and a few drops of it rubbed on the face in the morning will give it a fine glossy appearance.

18.

A Water to Whiten a dark Skin.

Take one pint of Hungary water, one pint of cows milk, one ounce of the roots of centuary, and the same quantity
of

of the crumb of a wheaten loaf; let this be distilled over a slow fire, and it will be of great service in whitening the skin.

19.

A Water to give the Cheeks a Carnation Colour.

Take six ounces of honey, three ounces of isinglass, two ounces of grated nutmegs, and infuse the whole into two quarts of white wine vinegar; distil it over a slow fire, and add to it, six grains of red sanders. Before it is used let the lady wash her face with elder flower water, and then her cheeks will assume all the bloom of youth.

20.

A Water to preserve the Complexion.

Take six pigeons, and when they are plucked clean, cut off their heads, and mince the bodies small, mix with them bean flowers, borage, white lillies, wild savory, and bryony, one handful each, cucumber-water, melon-water, water lilly-water, water bean-water, and lemon juice, of each one ounce; put all these into a glass vessel, and add to them, two ounces of sugar candy, with as much camphire, and half a pound of the crumb of a loaf; let them stand in the vessel three weeks, and then distil the whole over a slow fire; rub a few drops on the face in the morning.

21.

To remove Freckles

Distil in two quarts of spring water, one handful ofcelandine, and the same quantity of house leek; let the liquor be strained off, and wash the face with it every morning and evening.

22.

A Water to prevent being Sun-Burnt.

Take one gallon of spring water, and steep in it for three days one pound of lupines, then let them be boiled in five quarts

quarts of fresh water, till the lupines are soft. The liquor must be strained off, and before you go out to walk in the sun, wash the face with part of it.

23.

Directions to make Hungary Water.

Take three quarts of the best coniac brandy, put it into a large alembic, add to it, of rosemary flowers, and marjoram flowers, half a pound each; let the mouth of the vessel be stopped up close, and then bury it in horses dung forty eight hours. When taken out let the liquor be strained off, and distilled in a warm bath.

N. B. A drachm of this may be taken in the morning in a glass of spring water, and it will serve to strengthen the sight, invigorate the constitution, and give the countenance a youthful and chearful appearance. This is such an excellent and useful medicine, that every lady ought to keep some of it by her.

24.

Directions to make Lavender Water.

Take four handfuls of dried lavender flowers, and sprinkle on them one quart of brandy, the same quantity of white wine, and rose water; when they have stood in the vessel corked up six days, let the liquor be distilled, and poured off.

25.

Directions for making Orange Flower Water.

Take one gallon of clear water, and put into it four handfuls of orange leaves; let it stand two days, till it is properly soaked, then let the liquor be strained off, and corked up in bottles.

N. B. Orange water is of great service in removing hysteric complaints, and in removing lowness of spirits.

26.

To make Magistral Balm-Water.

Take four gallons of brandy, in a large jar, and put into it the following ingredients; viz. cardamum seeds, and dried cinnamon, six ounces each, coriander seed, eight ounces, with four ounces of cloves; add to them the rind of eight lemons, one pound of ripe juniper berries, six handfuls of rosemary, and twelve handfuls of balm, thyme, sage, sweet marjoram, and hyssop, six handfuls each, and one handful of wormwood; let them stand in the jar eight days, then let the liquor be strained off, and distilled over a slow fire.

N. B. This water is of great service in cheering the spirits, and a glass of it may be taken either in the morning, or any time in the day.

27.

To make Sweet Scented Water.

Take one quart of rose water, and the same quantity of orange water, put them into a large wide mouthed glass; strew upon it two handfuls of jessamine flowers, put the glass over a slow fire, and when it is distilled, infuse into it one scruple of musk, and the same quantity of ambergrease.

N. B. This perfume is of great service in nervous disorders in general.

28.

To make Sweet Honey Water.

Take one gallon of fresh water, grind together five grains of musk, with the same quantity of ambergrease; put these into an earthen vessel, and let them stand three days and nights over a slow fire, and when the liquor is strained off, let it be corked up for use. Forty drops in a glass of water is sufficient to wash the face in the morning.

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Sweet

29.

Sweet scented German Water.

Take two quarts of vinegar, and infuse into it, of wild thyme, sweet marjoram, sweet basil, lavender flowers, and province roses, one handful each; add to it one ounce of cinnamon, and the same quantity of Florentine orrice, benjamin, storax and cloves, three drachms each; put all these into a stone jar, and leave the whole to digest for fifteen days, only taking care to stir them from time to time. At the end of that time let the liquor be strained off, and put into a glass vessel, to be distilled over a gentle fire; then let it be corked up in bottles.

N. B. It is of great service to prevent the effects of unwholesome air.

30.

A fine Lotion called the Ladies Water.

Take one gallon of white wine, and infuse into it the following ingredients, viz. rosemary flowers, spikenard, and lavender, one handful each; two handfuls of red roses, pennyroyal, thyme, camomile flowers, sage and marjoram, one handful each; let these be distilled over a slow fire, and strained off for use. It is of great service in beautifying the skin, and giving a youthful colour to the face.

31.

Compound Cyprus Water.

Take one half ounce of Florentine orrice, a quarter of an ounce of angelica-seeds, three grated nutmegs, three ounces of white musk roses, and put the whole into a gallon of spirits of jessamine; let it be distilled over a slow fire, and when it is cool, it will be proper for use.

A fine

32.

A fine cooling Wash.

Take one gallon of clear water, and infuse into it two grains of ambergrease, a handful of bran, six yolks of eggs. Let it stand eight days in the vessel, and then distil it over a slow fire.

33.

A Water to prevent Freckles.

Take two quarts of French brandy, and infuse into it one handful of Narcissus roots, with the same quantity of roots of cucumbers: when these have been steeped six days pour off the liquor, and wash the face with it, after which wash it with cold water.

34.

A Curious Water to improve the Complexion.

Take one pint of cows milk, and mix with it four ounces of the crumb of a wheaten loaf, and the same quantity of snakewood root; distil these over a slow fire, and when the liquor is strained off, mix with it an equal quantity of Hungary water, and rub the face with it in the morning.

35.

A Water to change the Eye Brows Black.

Make a decoction of gall-nuts, and wash the eyebrows with it in the morning, then rub them over with a pencil dipped in solution of green vitrol, impregnated with a few grains of gum arabic, and this will give the eye-brows a beautiful colour.

36.

Directions to make Vulnerary Water.

Take one gallon of rectified spirits of wine, and infuse into it the following articles, viz. leaves of hyssop, balm,

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sweet basil, rue, thyme, rosemary, marjoram, and calamint, of each four ounces; of sage, angelica, savoury, wormwood, and fennel, of each four ounces; let these be soaked at least three days in the spirits of wine, after which let the liquor be drawn off and distilled, and when cold let it be corked up in bottles.

37.

To make Spirit of Roses.

Beat in a mortar twenty pounds of damask roses, and mix it with two pounds of sea salt; sprinkle it over the layer of roses, and close the whole up into a large jar. Let the whole be distilled over a slow fire, and then add to it a little yeast; then let it stand two or three days, when the liquor must be strained off, and put up into a bottle.

N. B. A few drops of this water taken in the morning enlivens the spirits, and invigorates the constitution.

38.

An inflammable Spirit composed of different Flowers.

Take one gallon of white wine, put it into an earthen jar, and add to it the following articles, viz. of thyme, betony, violets, mint, and jessamine, one handful each; let these be distilled over a slow fire, and when the liquor has stood to cool, let one glass be taken of it in the morning.

39.

C O S M E T I C S.

A Cosmetic Bath.

Take one gallon of spring water, and boil in it the following ingredients, viz. two pounds of barley, eight pounds of bran, three pounds of lupines, one pound of rice, and six handfuls of violet leaves; when they are properly boiled,

ed, let the liquor be strained off, and wash the skin with
in the morning.

40.

A Cosmetic for the Face.

Take two quarts of rose water, and put it into an earthen jar, dissolve in it half a pound of cerus, one pound of levigated hartshorn, two pounds of rice powder, powder of dried bones, gum mastic, frankincense, and gum arabic, two ounces each; distil the whole over a slow fire, and when the liquor is strained off, dip a rag of cotton in a few drops, and rub it over the face in the morning.

41.

A curious Cosmetic.

Take four handfuls of birch-tree leaves, and boil them in one gallon of spring water, add to the liquid when poured off, one pint of strawberry water, and when properly distilled wash the hands with a little of it every time you are to see company.

42.

A cooling Cosmetic.

Take four handfuls of penny-royal, and boil it in a gallon of spring water, let the liquid be strained off, and it will make an excellent wash for the face.

43.

A Cosmetic Water to prevent Pits after the Small Pox.

Take one pint of mint water, and dissolve in it two ounces of common salt; stew these over a slow fire, and when the liquor is strained off, rub the parts affected with it.

A cure

44.

A curious Cosmetic Water.

Take one gallon of rose water, mixed with one pint of whey, infuse into the liquid three cucumbers, sliced small, and three Aron's roots, two slices of a pumpkin, and six new laid eggs, two lemons, a pint of plantain, and half an ounce of borax ; let these be distilled in a warm bath, and rub the skin with it in the morning.

45.

A Cosmetic Water to enliven the Spirits.

Take one gallon of goats milk, and infuse into it the following ingredients, viz. four ounces of peach kernels, one pound and a half of wheaten bread, gourd seed, cucumber seed, lettuce seed, and melon seed, two ounces each, add to these the juice of four lemons, with the whites of twelve new laid eggs, and three ounces of sugar candy ; distil the whole over a slow fire, and when it has stood to cool, let it be corked up in a bottle, and a few drops of it used from time to time.

N. B. This water should be kept by every lady, and as it can be procured at a small expence, to neglect it is in a manner inexcusable.

46.

A Cosmetic Oil to cleanse the Skin.

Infuse into a quarter of a pint of oil of almonds, two ounces of oil of tartar, with four drops of oil of rhodium, mix the whole together, and when it has been distilled over a slow fire, rub the skin with it, and it will give it a beautiful appearance.

A Cos-

47.

A Cosmetic to prevent the Effects of the Evening Dew.

Infuse into one pint of cream, one handful of water lilies, with the same quantity of roses and bean flowers; distil the whole over a slow fire, and when the liquor is strained off, let it be corked up, and about two spoonfuls of it taken every morning.

48.

A cheap, but useful Cosmetic Water.

Pour into three pints of milk, three pints of wine; mix with them four ounces of powder of myrrh, six Aron roots minced small, and six ounces of bran; distil the whole over a slow fire, and put to it one ounce of alum, after which let the liquor be strained off, and bottled up for use.

49.

A Cosmetic Water to remove Worms from the Face.

Take one gallon of spring water, and mix with it the following ingredients, viz. one handful of bean flowers, the same quantity of water lilies, and melon seeds, the whites of six eggs, and a handful of white roses; distil these together, and when the liquor is poured off, let it be corked up for use.

50.

A Cosmetic Oil to cleanse the Skin.

Mix with two ounces of oil, one quarter of a pint of oil of sweet almonds, and four drops of oil of rhodium; dissolve these in two quarts of white wine, and it will both soften and beautify the skin.

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51.

Cosmetic Oil, or Essence of Fennel.

Mix with five pints of white wine the same quantity of brandy, infuse into this liquor half a pound of fennel seeds bruised, and half an ounce of liquorice root sliced; let the vessel be put into hot wood ashes, and stand there two days, when the liquid must be poured off, and a few drops of it mixed in water, must be rubbed over the hands in the morning.

52.

A Cosmetic to strengthen the Nerves.

Take one handful of jessamine flowers, and the same quantity of flowers of tuberoses, and bruise them in a mortar with a wooden pestle; take out the contents, and put them into a vessel, and add to them one pint of oil of cloves; let it stand in the sun fourteen days, during which time you must daily infuse into it one handful of flowers of jessamine; then let the liquor be strained off, and distilled over a slow fire.

53.

A Cosmetic to beautify the Face.

Put into a large lemon as much sugar-candy as it will hold, and close up the hole with a piece of gold leaf; then roast the lemon in hot wooden ashes, when it has been two hours in the ashes, take it out and squeeze out the juice, which must be rubbed over the face with a napkin.

54.

A Cosmetic to clear the Complexion.

Take two quarts of spirit of wine, and infuse into it one ounce of storax, with the same quantity of gum benjamin, add to it half an ounce of balm of Gilead; and set it over a slow fire till it has a milky colour.

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N. B. A few drops of this liquid, rubbed over the face in the morning, will give it a glossy appearance.

55.

A Cosmetic for a pimpled Face.

Take half a pint of spirits of wine, put it into a glass vessel, beat one handful of houseleech, and squeeze out the juice; let it stand till it is of a milky colour, and rub a few drops of it on the skin in the morning.

56.

A Cosmetic to keep the Skin soft.

Pour into a half gallon bottle, one pint of brandy, and a quart of spirits of wine; add to them four ounces of gum benjamin, two ounces of storax, two drachms of cloves, half an ounce of cinnamon, and a nutmeg grated; let the bottle be corked up, and set it in the sun for a month, then draw off the liquid, and rub it over the hands and face.

57.

A fine Cosmetic for the Hands.

Dissolve in three pints of brandy, the following articles, viz. one pound of Florentine orrice, four ounces of storax, two ounces of yellow sanders, half an ounce of cinnamon, and one ounce of cloves; add to it ten grains of ambergrease, and a single nutmeg grated; beat these together till they are properly mixed, and then add to them two pounds of fine Castile soap; let the whole be dissolved in three pints of brandy, and when it has stood about seven or eight days, let the whole be made up into balls, and one of them rubbed over the hands in the morning.

58.

Bologna Cosmetics.

Dissolve in three quarts of brandy, one pound of Italian soap, and a quarter of a pound of lime; let them stand over a slow fire twenty-four hours in an earthen vessel;

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then

then spread the whole upon a sheet of thick paper, till it is dry; gather the contents together, and beat them in a mortar, with one ounce of St. Lucia-wood, and half an ounce of orrice root, then take the whites of six fresh eggs dissolved in rose-water, and let the whole be made up into a paste, and one ounce of it rubbed on the hands in the morning will give them a most beautiful appearance.

59.

A Winter Cosmetic to prevent the Effects of the Frost on the Complexion.

Take four ounces of lemon juice, and dissolve in it two ounces of Venetian soap, and one ounce of the oil of bitter almonds; add to them one ounce of oil of tartar, and dissolve it over a slow fire, after which let the size of a nut be rubbed on the face in the morning.

60.

A Cosmetic to preserve the Complexion.

Infuse into a gallon of spring water, two pounds of agri-mony, and half a pound of bitter costus, add to them a handful of thyme, with ten grains of rhubard, and let the whole be distilled over a slow fire, and a few drops of it infused in water rubbed over the face in the morning.

Of ESSENCES, and curious Essential OILS.

61.

To make a fine Cooling Effence of Cinnamon.

Put into an open glass vessel, one quart of spring water, and let it stand before a fire till it boils; then take it off, and put into the vessel half an ounce of cinnamon, and three or four cloves; let the vessel be kept close till it cools, then put half a pint of it into two quarts of water, with as much sugar as suits your taste, and serve it up with a mixture of ice.

62.

To make Eau de Verjus.

Take three quarters of a pound of verjuice, and mix with it one pint of water, add to it four ounces of sugar, then strain off the liquor through a jelly bag; cool it in ice, and serve it up in glasses.

63.

To make fine Lemonade.

Squeeze into one quart of water, the juice of three lemons; add to them four ounces of sugar, and when the whole is dissolved strain off the liquor.

N. B. Any quantity may be made in proportion.

64.

To make Orangeade.

Squeeze into one quart of water the juice of four oranges, and add to it four ounces of sugar; let the liquor be strained off, and when cool it will be fit for use.

65.

To make Apricot Water.

Peel and stone one dozen of ripe apricots, and then put them into a quart of boiling water; add to it four ounces of fine lump sugar; when it is dissolved strain it off, and it will be fit for use.

66.

To make Orgeat Water.

Pound in a mortar three sweet and three bitter almonds, with one ounce of melon seed, mix with it while pounding, a few drops of water, to prevent it turning to oil; when it is reduced to a paste, add to it a pound of grated lump sugar; distil the whole in a quart of spring water, and strain the liquor through a cloth, then put to it eight drops of essential oil of orange, with one pint of milk from the cow; set it to cool, and then serve it up in glasses.

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67.

To make Coriander Water.

Boil one quart of water, and put into it one handful of corianders shelled; add to it four ounces of sugar, and when the liquor is strained off it will be fit for use.

68.

Citron Water.

Put into a quart of water, one citron, stripped of its peel, and cut in thin slices; add to it four ounces of sugar grated, and pour the whole backwards and forwards, from one vessel to another, and when properly mixed, let it be strained off.

69.

To make Juniper Water.

Mix with two quarts of Brandy, two pounds of juniper berries, put the whole into a stone bottle; stop it up close, and set it over hot-ashes, where it must stand twenty four hours; when the liquor is strained off, add to it half an ounce of cloves, with the same quantity of cinnamon, with one pound of loaf sugar grated, half a lemon peel, and a few grains of anniseed; then let it stand some hours in a baker's oven, after the bread is out, and it will be fit for use.

70.

To make Essential Oil of Lavender.

Distil in water over a slow fire, two handfuls of washed lavender flowers, and the oil will float on the surface, when it must be strained off; let it stand till it cools, and then let it be put up in vials.

N. B. It is of great service in all complaints of the vapours, and many other disorders.

71.

To make Essence of Cinnamon.

Take a long matraass, and put into it half a pound of cinnamon, reduced to powder, with as much spirit of wine

as will cover it an inch and a half, let the matrafs be corked up close, and a little bees wax rubbed over the cork; let the matrafs stand one month in the sun, taking care to shake it every morning and evening. At the end of the month let the liquor be poured off into a clean vial, and it will be fit for use.

72.

To make the Essence of Cloves.

Pour upon a pound of cloves, beaten in a mortar, one gallon of hot, but not boiling water, put the whole into a glass bottle, and close it up with a waxed cork; let it stand in a warm place near the fire three weeks, then put it into a small still with a low neck, and distill it over a reeked fire, and when the oil comes to the top let it be strained off and put up in vials.

73.

To make Cedrak Water.

Take the peel off, and the kernels out of a dozen of lemons, and put the pulp, containing the juice, into a glazed earthen pan; boil one pound of loaf sugar, and pour it upon the lemons; then place it over a slow fire, and when all the materials are dissolved, let the liquor be poured off, and put into vials for use.

74.

To make Eau d'Ange.

Pound in a mortar, fifteen cloves, with one pound of cinnamon, and put the whole into a quart of water, with four grains of anniseed, let it stand over a charcoal fire twenty-four hours, then strain off the liquor, and put it into a vial for use.

75.

To imitate Spanish Wine.

Put into a kettle six quarts of white wine, one pound of Spanish raisins, with the same quantity of Narbone honey,
one

one pound of coarse sugar, and one drachm of bruised coriander: let the kettle stand over a slow fire three hours, then strain off the liquor; put it into vials corked close, and at the end of one week it will be fit to drink.

76.

To make Rossolis.

Boil in one gallon of water, one handful of each of the sweet herbs and flowers that the season will afford; when the water is taken off, let it stand twenty-four hours, then let the liquor be drained off; pour the whole into an earthen pitcher, and to every three quarts add one quart of spirits of wine, one quarter of a pint of essential oil of aniseed, the same quantity of cinnamon, and three pounds of clarified sugar, then strain off the liquor, and put it into bottles.

77.

To prepare Musk and Amber for Cordials.

Mix with two ounces of sugar, four grains of amber and two grains of musk; let this powder be wrapped up in a paper, and perfume any cordials with it. A few grains on the point of a knife is sufficient to be taken at one time, and in making it up you may increase the quantity to what size you please.

78.

To make Essence of Aniseed.

Take three quarts of brandy, and mix with it half a pint of essential spirit of aniseed; add to it one pound of clarified sugar, and then let the liquor be strained off for use.

79.

To make Ratifia.

Take one pound of fresh cherry stones, and half a pound of apricot stones, pound them in a mortar, put to them one pound of sweet almonds, and then pour upon them twelve quarts of brandy; add to them one dozen of cloves, one drachm

drachm of cinnamon, and three pounds of sugar. When these have stood twenty four hours, add to them four quarts of boiling water, strain it off, and bottle it up for use.

80.

To make Effence of Ambergrease.

Put into a glass bottle one pint of spirit of wine, and add to it half a drachm of musk; let the bottle stand in the sun ten days, taking it in every evening when the weather is rainy; shake the bottle three times every day, then let the liquor be strained off, and bottled up for use.

81.

A fine Smelling Effence.

Take one quart of brandy, and put into it two ounces of cloves and mace, benjamin and storax, one ounce each; let it stand in an earthen vessel six days over warm ashes, then throw into it a few grains of musk, strain it off, and put it into vials corked up.

82.

To make Sherbet.

Take one quart of rum, or brandy, or shrub, and squeeze into it the juice of three lemons, and that of as many oranges; add to it one handful of the leaves of roses; put into it four ounces of grated loaf sugar, and let the liquor be strained off for use and put into vials.

83.

To make Effence of Violets.

Take one quart of brandy, and infuse into it one handful of violets; when these have stood in the brandy twenty-four hours, take them out, and put in fresh ones from time to time till the liquor is of a proper colour; put to the liquor four ounces of sugar grated, with a few orange flowers, and then strain it off into vials for use.

To

84.

To make Hypocras.

Mix with three pints of white wine, one pound and a half of sugar, twenty-three leaves of mace, and one ounce of cinnamon; add to them two lemons sliced, and two grains of pepper, then strain the liquor off, and let it be corked up in vials.

85.

To make Essence of Sugar.

Put into a matrafs that has been used with vinegar eight ounces of loaf sugar grated, and let it stand over hot ashes six hours, keep burning the matrafs gently by the neck, and at the end of six hours the whole will dissolve into a fine essence, resembling oil.

86.

Essence of Jessamine.

Take two handfuls of the leaves of roses fresh plucked, and spread them on a sheet of paper out of the sun for two or three days; pour a little water over them mornings and evenings, then squeeze the juice out, and put it into a vial for use.

87.

To make Oil of Roses.

Take an earthen pot, and put into it thirty pounds of leaves of roses, with three pounds of common salt; let the vessel stand fifteen days in a cool place, during which time it must be daily moistened with a few drops of spring water, then put it into an alembic, and set it over a brisk fire till the oil comes to the top, when it must be skimmed off, and corked up in clean vials.

88.

To make Essence of Chickens.

Take away from the inside of a fowl all the guts, and put into the cavity four ounces of dried raisins, and half a pound

pound of lump sugar ; then sow up the fowl and put it into a pipkin, which must have a lid over it fixed on with paste ; let it be put into an oven along with the bread, and take it out at the same time the bread is drawn, then uncover it, and strain the liquor through a clean linen cloth.

N. B. It is a fine restorative for decayed constitutions, and for the recovery of such as have long laboured under severe illnesses.

89.

How to colour any Sorts of Liquor.

Take one ounce of saltalum rubrum, and bruise it in a mortar, then put it into a bottle, and pour upon it as much spirits of wine as will cover it ; let it stand about six hours, and the tincture will be very high, then pour it into vials, and it will give a colour to any sort of liquor whatever.

90.

To make a Composition like Coffee.

Take one peck of horse-beans, and roast them over the fire in a pan till they begin to turn black, then put to them one ounce of honey, and keep turning them till the honey is soaked into the beans, repeating the same process seven or eight times ; then take them off from the fire, and grind them, and they will have all the flavour of the finest scented coffee.

91.

To make Chocolate.

Put into a copper saucepan, one pound of lump sugar, and pour upon it one quart of orange water ; when the sugar is turned into a syrup, put into the pan one handful of grated cocoa, with half an ounce of cloves, and the same quantity of cinnamon ; keep these three hours over a slow fire, and then pour the liquor on a clean plate ; it must when drank be mixed with milk and water, and it will have the taste of the real chocolate.

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Effence of Common Flowers.

Get a wooden box, lined with tin, and strongly fastened with iron hoops; let the whole be covered with six pieces of callico; let the callico imbibe as much of the oil of ben as possibly it can retain, then stretch the cloaths out and press them hard. At the end of twelve hours put to the liquid one handful of dried flowers of different sorts, and repeat the same for three days together; when the whole juice has been pressed out, let it be put into an earthen vessel and placed three hours over a slow fire, when it must be poured off, and put into vials.

To make the Syrup of Montpellier.

Stak in one quart of water one pound of barley, and having peeled it grain by grain, tie it up in a linen bag, and put it over a slow fire in a clear earthen vessel; put to them one pound of sweet almonds, with one pound of loaf sugar; let the whole be boiled into a syrup, and when taken off the fire, mix with it a few grains of musk. It may be drank as soon as it is cold, and it will be of great service in strengthening the stomach.

*Curious Preparations for the TEETH and GUMS.**A Tincture to strengthen the Gums and fasten the Teeth.*

Take one half pint of brandy, and steep in it half an ounce of Peruvian bark powdered; let it stand ten or twelve days in the brandy, and then gargle the mouth with a tea spoonful every morning and evening; and to make it the more agreeable put to it a few drops of rose water.

A fine Powder to cleanse the Teeth.

Take mastick and tartar of vitriol, each one drachm; add to them four drops of oil of rhodium, half an ounce of pumice

pumice stone, and the same quantity of scuttle fish bone; beat the whole into a powder, and rub the teeth with a few grains of it.

96.

For stopping the Decay of the Teeth.

Put into a new pipkin, four ounces of honey, roch-allum and hole armenian, the size of a nutmeg each, with a handful of chips of lignum vitæ, and two pennyworth of bruised cochineal, let them simmer over the fire till they are mixed and dissolved, keeping stirring them all the time; when it has been taken off from the fire, and stood till cool, take a large skewer with a piece of linen rag on the end of it, and having dipped it into the liquid, rub it over the teeth and gums.

N. B. It is best to do it every day after meals.

97.

A Powder to brighten the Teeth.

Make a powder of the following ingredients, viz. two grains of musk, half an ounce of myrrh, with the same quantity of dragon's blood, and cream of tartar; rub a few grains of this on the teeth once in every week.

98.

A Coral for the Teeth.

Take two ounces of mucilage of gum tragacanth, and make it into a stiff paste, form the paste into small cylinders, about four inches in length, and dry them in the sun; rub the ends of the cylinders against the teeth, and it will give them a most beautiful appearance.

99.

A Balsam for rotten Teeth.

Infuse into four ounces of honey, two scruples of powdered myrrh, ten grains of roch-allum, and one scruple of gum juniper; make these into a balsam, and apply a few grains of it in the morning to the decayed teeth.

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To fasten the Teeth when loose.

Take the green leaves of a plumb-tree, one handful, and an equal quantity of rosemary, and boil them in two quarts of the lees of white wine vinegar once every morning; gargle the mouth with two tea spoonfuls of this liquid as hot as you can bear it.

101.

To fasten loose Teeth.

Take half a pint of red wine, and the same quantity of oil of almonds, and dissolve in them when mixed, one ounce of oil of almonds, and wash the teeth with the liquid in the mornings and evenings.

102.

To make the Flesh grow close to the Root of the Teeth.

Mix with two ounces of honey, a few leaves of green sage, and one ounce of powdered myrrh; let the whole stand over a slow fire till they are dissolved, and then rub the gums with a little of it in the mornings and evenings.

103.

A curious Liquid for the Teeth.

Boil in a glazed pipkin, two ounces of juice of lemons, six grains of common salt, and the same quantity of burnt allum, strain the whole through a clean linen cloth, then take a wooden skewer, with a linen rag wrapped over the end of it; dip it in the liquid, and rub it on the teeth.

N. B. It will be sufficient to use it once in the week.

104.

A Remedy for sore Gums.

Take two quarts of spring water, and boil in it a few drops of spirit of sulphur, and one handful of oak leaves; strain off the liquor, and gargle the mouth with it in the morning fasting.

105.

A Remedy for what is called setting the Teeth on Edge.

Take two ounces of burnt bread, and mix it with one ounce of the kernels of walnuts, the same quantity of bitter almonds, and sorrel; beat them into a powder, and frequently rub the teeth with them.

106.

A fine Powder for the Teeth.

Mix together one ounce of burnt allum, one ounce and a half of dragon's blood, and the same quantity of cinnamon, beat these into a fine powder, and rub it over the teeth twice every week in the morning.

107.

For decayed Teeth not Rotten.

Mix the following ingredients in a large open mouthed glass, viz. four ounces of mulberry bark, one pint of the juice of wild gourd, three ounces of pellitory, and half an ounce of borax; put to them one quart of brandy, and let the whole stand six hours over a slow fire; let the liquor be strained off, and gargle the mouth with it every morning.

108.

A Preservative for the Tooth-Ach.

Take a common glass of lavender water, and pour it into a tumbler, with an equal quantity of spring water, wash the mouth with this every morning, and you will seldom be afflicted with the tooth-ach.

109.

To give the Teeth a transparent Whiteness.

Take one quart of rose water, and dissolve in it one ounce of gum tragacanth, half an ounce of gum arabic, and two drachms of pumice stone, set them over a slow fire, and when they are mixed together, let them dry in the

the sun; when they are dried, let the powder be made into small sticks, and the ends of them rubbed on the teeth after they are washed in the morning.

110.

To make Sponges for the Teeth.

Take four pints of spring water, and put it into an earthen vessel, add to it three drachms of cochineal bruised, four ounces of brazil wood rasped, and half an ounce of roch-allum; let these boil over a slow fire till the liquor is wasted away, and then strain the juice through a linen cloth upon the sponges; then let them stand twelve hours, when they are to be dried and dipped in spirits of wine, then let the sponges be put into an open mouthed glass where they are to stand till you have occasion to rub the teeth with them.

111.

A healing Water for the Gums.

Take three gallons of rectified spirits of wine, and pour it into a large glass vessel; add to it one ounce of cinnamon, the peel of three lemons, one ounce of the leaves of red roses, half a pound of water cresses, and three drachms of cloves, bruise the whole into the liquor, and distil it over a slow fire, when it must be strained off, and put up into bottles.

112.

A Lotion to strengthen the Gums.

Distil in water one quart of bramble leaves, and add to it one pint of mountain wine, half an ounce of cinnamon, a quarter of an ounce of orange peel, with the same quantity of cloves, and one drachm of burnt allum; add to it two ounces of Narbonne honey; let the vessel stand six hours over a slow fire, when the liquor must be strained off, and corked up in a bottle.

N. B. Take one common wine glass of this liquor in the morning after you have washed your teeth.

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113.

A Lotion to wash the Teeth when loose.

Take an earthen jar, and pour into three pints of water; add to it six grains of burnt allum, six grains of cinnamon, one ounce of pomegranate bark, two ounces of honey, one pint of rose water, and the same quantity of vulnerary water, and add to them half a pint of brandy; when these are properly mixed, put a wet bladder over the mouth of the vessel, and let it stand in the sun two days, then let the liquor be strained off, and add to it three ounces of the spirit of scurvy grass; cork it up in bottles, and wash the teeth with it in the morning.

114.

A Red Powder for the Teeth.

Take a quarter of an ounce of dragon's blood, and of cloves, nutmegs, and red coral the same quantity each; add to them, of cream of tartar, florentine orrice root, and burnt-allum, one pound each; reduce the whole to a fine powder, and rub it over the teeth in the morning.

115.

To make Orange Flower Water for the Teeth.

Take a close wooden box, and put into it ten pounds of starch finely powdered, to which must be added, half a pound of orange flowers, and keep stirring them two or three times in the day; when they have stood two days take away the old flowers, and put to the soap an equal quantity of fresh ones, keep the box close, and when it has stood about six days, let it be made into a powder, and rub the teeth with it frequently.

116.

A Remedy for the Scurvy in the Gums.

Take four handfuls of cinquefoil, and beat it in a mortar till the whole juice comes out, then let it stand three hours

hours over the fire, and when you use it, let it be first warmed over the fire, and rub the gums with a few drops of it in the morning.

Of various Sorts of POWDERS and PERFUMES.

117.

Powder of Jonquill.

Mix with four handfuls of jonquil flowers, six pounds of hard soap powdered; let them stand in a wooden box five or six days, and then let it be exposed to the sun till quite dry, when it is to be made up into a powder, and will make an excellent perfume for the stomach.

118.

Powder of Violets.

Take half a pound of dried orange flowers, one pound of florentine orrice roots; four ounces of yellow sanders, and two ounces of coriander seeds; add to them one ounce of cloves, and having reduced the whole to a powder, put it close up into a jar.

119.

Jessamine Powder.

Beat to powder half a pound of fine chalk, and mix with it two handfuls of jessamine flowers; put them up in a close wooden box, and add fresh flowers five days successively; add to it one ounce of sugar candy, with a few grains of musk and ambergrease; when it is dry, let the whole be made up into a powder, and it will be of great service in refreshing the stomach, and the nerves.

120.

To make Cyprus Powder.

Take four handfuls of oak moss, and put it into a clean linen bag, steep it two or three days in water, and then let it dry in the sun, during which time you must sprinkle it with

with rose water, then sift it through a sieve, and make it up into a powder, to be smelt in the morning.

121.

To make Ambrette Powder.

Mix together the following ingredients, viz. two ounces of yellow sanders, the same quantity of gum benjamin, one ounce and a half of storax, six ounces of bean flower, and the same quantity of wormwood, beat the whole into a fine powder, and sift it through a lawn sieve, then add to it a few grains of musk, and then cork it up close in a bottle for use.

122.

To make a curious perfumed Powder.

Take two ounces of gum benjamin, and one pound of florentine orrice roots, one pound of dried roses, and one ounce of storax, with the same quantity of yellow sanders, and four ounces of cloves, with one dried lemon peel; add to these six pounds of starch finely powdered, sift it through a lawn sieve, and then let it be put up in a glass bottle for use.

N. B. It is of great service in nervous complaints.

123.

To make a delightful Perfume.

Beat to a powder one pound of sheeps bones calcined, with an equal quantity of the bones of skuttle-fish, beaten into fine powder, mix with them one pound of florentine-orrice root, with six pounds of starch, and when the whole is beaten into a fine powder, let it be sifted through a lawn sieve, and put up into a bottle for use.

124.

A Powder for the Stomach.

Mix with two pounds of powdered starch, one gill of spirits of wine, and one quart of brandy, dry it in the sun, and having added to it half an ounce of Florentine-orrice

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root, strain the whole through a lawn sieve, and when it has been corked up a few days, it will be fit for use.

125.

A Violet Scented Powder.

Take two pounds of fine white soap, with two ounces of burnt bones, and half an ounce of Florentine orrice roots; mix these together, and beat them into a fine powder, when they will be fit for use, but they must be corked up close in a bottle.

126.

To make a Bean Flower, or Powder.

Take half a peck of common beans dried, and mix with them one ounce of Florentine-orrice roots, grind them in a mill, and when reduced to a powder, let it be sifted through a lawn sieve, and put up into bottles for use.

N. B. It is of great service in lowness of spirits, or in any dejection of the spirits.

127.

A Powder to sweeten the Breath.

Mix with a few grains of musk, one quarter of an ounce of essence of odoriferous oil, and a quarter of an ounce of gum tragacanth, roll these up together, and when they have laid in the sun six days, beat the whole into a powder, and put it up in a bottle for use.

128.

Another Remedy which may be easily prepared.

Take an earthen vessel, and put into it one handful of parsley, four ounces of garlick, with the same quantity of onions, and let the whole stand two hours over a slow fire, then let it be strained off, and put up in vials.

N. B. A few drops taken in the morning, will sweeten the breath.

129.

To make Perfumed Soap.

Mix together the following ingredients, viz. half an ounce of Florentine orrice roots, four ounces of marsh mallow roots, two ounces of starch, the same quantity of wheaten flower, six drachms of pine kernels, one ounce of orange kernels, two ounces of blanched almonds, the same quantity of oil of sweet almonds, and oil of tartar, with twenty grains of musk, steep the whole in two quarts of distilled water of mallows, or orange flowers, for twelve hours, then let the liquor be squeezed out, and make a stiff paste of the whole, which is to be dried in the sun, and made up into balls.

N. B. It is of great service in smoothing the skin.

130.

An enlivening Perfume.

Mix together the following ingredients: four ounces of sweet marjoram leaves, eight ounces of musk roses, three ounces of thyme, four ounces of clove July flowers, one ounce of rosemary leaves, half a pound of common rose leaves, and half a pound of lavender seeds. Put all these into a large earthen pan, and let it stand in the sun during the three warmest summer months: then add to it half an ounce of scented violet powder, and it will make an excellent perfume.

131.

Sweet scented Troches for a bad Breath.

Take one ounce of double refined sugar, fifteen grains of ambergrease, six drops of oil of lemons, six grains of musk, with one scruple of frankincense; pour upon these a few drops of cinnamon-water, and make the whole composition up into small troches, and hold one frequently in the mouth.

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132.

A fine Aromatic Bath.

Take one gallon of soft water, and boil in it the following articles, viz. of sage, wall-flowers, lavender, southernwood, laurel, rosemary, thyme, bastard-marjoram, wormwood, basil, wild mint, pennyroyal, roses, pinks, and fennel, one handful each. Let the liquor be strained off, and add to it one pint of brandy. Rub it over the legs, and it will be of great service in strengthening the constitution.

133.

An emollient Bath for the Feet.

Take one gallon of clear water, and boil in it four ounces of roots of marsh mallows, with mallow leaves, pellitory of the wall, one handful of each, and when they have boiled two hours, strain off the liquor and bathe the legs with it.

134.

A refreshing Aromatic Bath for the Feet.

Boil in one gallon of water, four ounces of juniper berries, four handfuls of pennyroyal, with an equal quantity of rosemary and sage, and two handfuls of angelica; strain off the liquor, and bathe the feet in it.

135.

A Rich Perfume.

Take two lemon peels dried, one ounce of storax, six cloves bruised, one ounce of gum benjamin, half a dram of labdanum, and the same quantity of calamus aromaticus; put these into an earthen vessel, and let it boil six hours, strain off the liquor, and keep the sediment in a box eight days, and it will be fit for use.

136.

To make perfumed Chaplets.

Take half an ounce of gum arabic, with an equal quantity of marechal powder, and gum tragacanth, make these

these into a paste, in a wooden mould, and rub the temples with it.

137.

To prepare a perfumed Basket.

Stretch one quarter of a yard of taffety, on a wooden frame, with a layer of perfumed cotton upon it, strew upon the cotton four ounces of violet powder, with the same quantity of cyprus powder; cover over it another piece of taffety, then cut the whole out of the frame, and sew a small ribbon round the edges.

138.

To perfume white Gloves after the Italian Manner.

Take two ounces of oil of ben, and dissolve in it over a slow fire, half an ounce of white wax; let the gloves lay covered with jessamine flowers eight days, then rub this liquid over them, and it will give them a fine scent.

139.

To scent Gloves with Musk Seed.

Mix with one drachm of storax, two ounces of rose wood, one ounce of yellow sanders, one ounce of gum benjamin, and one ounce of Florentine orrice roots; reduce the whole to a fine powder and pour upon it two ounces of rose water; rub this liquid over the gloves three different times, mixed with a little orange flower, and before they are dry, stretch them out to their proper shape and size.

140.

To scent Gloves without Flowers.

Beat into a fine powder, half an ounce of yellow sanders, one ounce of rose water, and the same quantity of Florentine orrice roots; add to them one ounce of liquid storax, and four grains of gum arabic. When these are properly mixed, pour upon them orange flower and rose water, two ounces of each; rub these upon the gloves, and when they are dried stretch them out to the size of your hand.

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141.

To perfume Gloves in the French Taste.

Make a strong lye of wood ashes and chalk, strain off the liquor into an earthen pot, and let it simmer at least three hours over the fire, adding to it a few grains of saffron; when it begins to be thick set it to cool, then rub it over the gloves, and it will give them a most agreeable scent.

142.

A curious Perfume for Gloves of any Colour.

Mix together the following articles, viz. of mace and cloves, each one drachm, half an ounce of essence of roses, and a quarter of an ounce of frankincense; lay the whole up in thin papers, and put them between your gloves, and in twenty four hours this mixture will give them a most agreeable scent.

143.

Scented Tables.

Put into one quart of angelica water, one pound of mace beaten small, add to it one handful of rose leaves, softened with rose water; let the whole be beaten into a paste over a marble stone, and then cut it into small lozenges with a knife, and put it up in papers.

144.

A most delightful Perfume.

Take one glass of rose water, one drachm of civet, and half a drachm of ambergrease, four ounces of lavender-seeds, with four cloves, add to these ingredients four ounces of loaf sugar, and beat it in a mortar with a hot pestle, till the pressure acquires a proper degree of strength, then put the whole into a leather bag, closely sewed up with cat gut, and when it has been kept confined in this manner ten or twelve days, it may be taken out and put into boxes, to give a scent to any other sorts of powders.

145.

To make common perfumed Powder.

Take twenty pounds of fine starch, and mix with it the following ingredients, one ounce of yellow sanders, one lemon peel dried, two drachms of cloves, one pound of Florentine orrice root, half an ounce of storax, a handful of rose leaves, and half a pound of gum benjamin; beat the whole together, and sift them through a lawn sieve for use.

146.

A Powder to perfume a whole House.

Take one gallon of white wine vinegar, and infuse into it one root of angelica; let the root remain in the liquor six days, and then take a red hot poker to stir it about, after which you must heat a brick and pour the liquor upon it; then place the brick in the middle of the room, and it will diffuse such a steam, as will purify the air by dispelling every thing that is noxious.

147.

To make a Capalette Perfume.

Mix with one quart of orange flower water, four ounces of Florentine orrice roots, one ounce of storax, and the same quantity of benjamin, with a handful of thyme; put these into a tin box, and when you want to make use of the perfume, let the box stand a few minutes over a slow fire.

148.

To make fine scented Powder.

Take four ounces of seeds of lavender, one drachm of civet, the same quantity of musk, and half a drachm of ambergrease; beat these in a mortar, and put them up in a tin box for use.

149.

A Perfume to prevent Dampness in Rooms.

Take one gallon of rose water, and when it has boiled one hour in an earthen vessel over a slow fire, put to it eight ounces

ounces of loaf sugar, the same quantity of sea coal bruised to dust, two ounces of gum benjamin, half a drachm of aloes, one ounce of storax; add to it twelve grains of ambergrease; when you take it off from the fire, let it stand till it is cool, and beat it into a paste, then make the paste into pastils, about the length of your finger, and when the weather is damp, light one of the pastils at the end like a candle.

N. B. This composition should be kept in every family, especially where the ground is damp, or when the weather is foggy.

150.

Perfumed Pastils of Roses.

Take one pound of the sediment of angelica water, and a handful of rose leaves; add to them one ounce and a half of gum tragacanth, and dissolve the whole in two quarts of rose-water; when they have stood about six days, the materials will have drank up the liquor, and then you must beat the whole into a stiff paste upon a flat marble stone, with a rolling pin, and then make the whole up into lozenges covered with stiff paper.

151.

To make Fragrant Pastils.

Take one drachm of myrrh, gum benjamin one ounce, storax, half an ounce, balsam of peru half an ounce, half an ounce of yellow sanders, and a quarter of an ounce of ambergrease; beat all these together, and make them up into pastils to be lighted when wanted.

Of PASTES and POMATUMS.

152.

A Paste of dried Almonds.

Pour into a mortar, half a pint of vinegar, and beat into it one ounce of sweet and one ounce of bitter almonds; when reduced to a powder, mix with them four drachms of storax, one ounce of fine honey, and add the yolks of
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three egges boiled hard ; mix the whole into a paste, and it will serve to cleanse the skin.

153.

A fine Paste for the Hands.

Mix with two quarts of spring water, an equal quantity of white wine vinegar, and half a pound of sweet almonds ; add to them the yolks of three eggs, with three ounces of the crumb of a stale role ; add to these half a pint of vinegar, with one quart of brandy, and beat the whole together, and let it simmer over a slow fire till it has acquired a proper stiffness ; then take it off from the fire, and when it is cool make it up into a paste, and rub about the size of a nutmeg over the hands in the morning.

154.

To make a soft Almond Paste.

Take two quarts of fresh spring water, and mix with it half a pound of bitter almonds ; boil them one hour, and then let them stand till they are cool ; put them into a mortar, and mix with them a little milk ; then add to them the crumb of a stale role ; beat the whole together, and let them simmer over a slow fire till the whole is reduced into a consistency, when it must be made up into a paste, and rubbed over any parts of the skin.

155.

A Paste to give the Skin a shining Colour.

Take four ounces of borax, six ounces of burnt roach-allum, eight ounces of the crumb of bread, two ounces of blanched almonds, and infuse the whole into half a gallon of cow's milk ; put all the ingredients into an earthen pan, and let it simmer over a slow fire about an hour, then add to it half an ounce of sperma-ceti, and when properly mixed make it up into a paste.

N. B. Rub a little of it over the hands in the morning.

156.

A Paste to remove Wrinkles from the Skin.

Mix together the following ingredients, viz. half a pound of dried almonds, and when you have beaten them small, pour upon them a pint of milk fresh from the cow, then put to them the crumb of two hard stale roles, with the yolks of six eggs boiled hard ; make the whole into a paste, and rub it over the wrinkles on the skin.

157.

Pomatum of Lavender.

Take ten pounds of the flowers of lavender, one pound of hog's lard, one pound of pickled lavender flowers, four ounces of virgin wax ; put the whole into a pewter vessel, and stir it over a slow fire till all the materials are dissolved, then take them off from the fire, and cork it up in earthen vessels for use.

N. B. It is to be rubbed over the face in the morning.

158.

Pomatum of Cucumbers.

Take one dozen of cucumbers sliced thin, and mix with them one pound of hog's lard ; bruise the whole into a quart of verjuice, with a pint of milk fresh from the cow, and six apples pared ; let these stand twelve hours in an earthen vessel over a slow fire, when they are to be taken off to cool, and then made up into a paste, and it will be of great service towards softening the skin.

159.

A fine Pomatum for the Face.

Take one pint of spring water, and infuse into it two ounces of oil of sweet almonds, one drachm of white wax, and the same quantity of sperma-ceti ; put the whole into a glazed earthen vessel, and let it stand two hours over a slow fire, stir it while it is on the fire, and when all the materials

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are properly mixed, let it stand to cool, and make it up into a pomatum to be rubbed over the face.

160.

To make White Pomatum for the Lips.

Take one ounce of cloves, half an ounce of calmus aromaticus, one ounce of Florentine-orrice roots, half an ounce of gum benjamin, with the same quantity of rose-wood ; beat the whole into a powder, and let them simmer over a slow fire ; add to them eight ounces of hog's lard, with four ounces of rose-water, and three ounces of orange flower-water ; take them off from the fire, and when they are cold, let them be made up into a pomatum.

161.

A Pomatum to remove Pimples from the Face.

Take one gallon of spring water, and steep in it one pound of fresh pork ; pour off the water, and let the pork stand till it is dry, then put fresh water to it, with six apples sliced, and about four ounces of veal ; put the whole together into an earthen vessel, and let it stand over hot ashes four hours, then make it up into a pomatum, and rub it over the pimples.

162.

To make fine Red Pomatum.

Take half a gallon of red wine, eight ounces of hogs-lard, and put thereto two ounces of orange-flowers ; add to it one handful of alkanet-roots beaten small, and when it has stood over the fire four hours, let it be made up into a paste and rubbed over the face, which will give it a reddish colour.

163.

A Pomatum to preserve the Complexion.

Pour upon two pounds of fresh butter, one quart of plantain water ; add to it two ounces of rose-water, and when it has stood two hours over a slow fire, let it be made

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into paste or pomatum, and rub it over the face in the morning.

164.

To make Pomatum of Orange Flowers.

Take three pounds of orange flowers, and add to them one pint of fresh spring water; mix with it half a pound of hogs-lard, and dissolve the whole over a slow fire, when it has stood about four hours over the fire; let the water be poured off, and simmer it in the same manner as before, and add to it half a pint of orange flower-water; strain the whole through a linen cloth over an earthen vessel, and put it up in gallipots for use.

165.

A fine Turkish Pomatum.

Take two ounces of balsam of Mecca, with the same quantity of oil of sweet almonds, and sperma-ceti. It is of great service towards refreshing the constitution, and giving the most lively colour to the visage.

166.

A Pomatum for chapped Hands.

Take two quarts of spring water, and boil in it three new laid eggs; after the yolks are taken out, and the cavities filled up with sugar candy and myrrh, of each an equal quantity, set them on a plate before the fire, and when they begin to dissolve, mix with them four ounces of hog's-lard; let the whole be dried in the sun, and rub it over the face in the morning.

167.

A fine Pomatum to prevent the Hands from shaking in the Morning.

Take one ounce of storax, half an ounce of salad oil, one ounce of oil of tartar, with half an ounce of quince-seeds; let the whole stand over a slow fire in an earthen vessel, and when it has stood till it has thickened, then make it up into a pomatum.

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168.

A Pomatum to prevent Sweating.

Mix together the following ingredients, viz. one ounce of barley-meal, one dozen of apples sliced, one handful of fennel, and the same quantity of celery; put to it half a pint of rose-water, and let the whole simmer over a slow fire, at least two hours, and then add to it the whites of four new laid eggs, and one ounce of suet; put the whole into a canvas bag, and beat it to a powder; when it has stood over the fire two hours, let it be taken off and set to cool, and rubbed at least once in the week over the skin.

169.

A Pomatum to restore a decayed Constitution.

Take half a pound of white poppy seeds, and one ounce of sperma-ceti, one ounce of white-wax; add to them one quart of white-wine, with one pint of rose-water; let the whole be placed in an earthen vessel over a slow fire, and when it is reduced to a consistency, let it be made into a pomatum and rubbed over the skin three times in the week.

170.

A Fluid to make the Hair grow on a bald Head.

Infuse into one gallon of boiling water, two handfuls of the tops of green hemp, when it has boiled about two hours, let the water be strained off, and dip your comb in it every morning.

171.

To quicken the Growth of the Hair.

Let the head be shaved, and then rub it with a decoction of the following articles, viz. of sage, southernwood, betony, myrtle, marjoram, worm-wood, rosemary, and rose-water, of each a handful; and when the liquid is poured off, it will be fit for use; when you comb the hair in the morning, dye the teeth of the comb in the juice of nettles,

172.

A Compound Oil to be rubbed over the Hair.

Take two pints of sweet oil, with one pint of red wine, and put to them eight ounces of southernwood bruised; boil the whole together over a slow fire, then strain the liquid through a linen cloth, and add to it three ounces of bear's grease; when it must be boiled a second time, and strained through a lawn sieve.

N. B. Rub a little of it over the hair in the morning.

173.

A Preparation to thicken the Hair.

Take one gallon of water, and put into it, of roots of hemp, roots of maiden vine, and the hearts of soft cabbages, one handful each; after they have been burnt to ashes over a slow fire, make a lye with this composition, and having rubbed the hair with honey in the morning, wash it with this liquid.

174.

To prevent Baldness.

Keep beside you one pound of dried parsley seed, and rub the head frequently with it in the evening, and baldness will seldom take place.

175.

A strengtbening Fluid for the Hair.

Take two pints of Lisbon wine, and mix with it the pelypod of an oak; distill it over a slow fire, when the liquor must be strained off, and a little of it rubbed over the head in the morning.

176.

A curious Lineament for the Hair.

Mix with one ounce of honey, two ounces of bear's grease, four drachms of laudanum, one drachm of ashes of calamus, two drachms of balsam of Peru, and one ounce of oil of sweet almonds; mix these in an earthen vessel over
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a slow fire, and rub a little of it over the hair from time to time.

177.

To change the Colour of the Hair.

In the morning wash your head with spring water, and then dip your comb in oil of tartar, and comb the hair in the sun four times every day; moisten it with oil of benjamin, and it will acquire a fine black colour.

178.

To give the Hair a Flaxen Colour.

Make a lye of the following articles, viz. broom and St. John's-wort, of each one drachm, the ashes of vine twigs, celendine roots, and saffron, of each half an ounce; when these have been boiled in fresh spring-water, let the liquor be strained off, and wash the hair with it, and it will acquire a most beautiful flaxen colour.

179.

To make the Eye-Brows Black.

Beat together in a mortar, the following ingredients, viz. take of gall-nuts, black lead, and frankincense, of each one drachm, oil of myrtle and costus, half an ounce each; one ounce of liquid pitch, and the same quantity of the juice of walnut leaves; when they are properly mixed, rub the face with the composition after you are shaved.

180.

A Remedy against Nits.

Mix with three ounces of hog's lard, an equal quantity of oil of sweet almonds, and oil of bays; add to them half an ounce of the juice of tansy, with the same quantity of myrrh and aloes, and salt of sulphur one drachm; mix with these ingredients half a pint of vinegar, and rub a little of it over the hair in the mornings, and evenings, and you will never be troubled with nits.

181.

A fine scented Pomatum for the Hair.

Take of oil of hempseed, honey, and the fat of hens, of each four ounces, and melt them in an earthen pot over a slow fire; then spread the pomatum upon flat plates about an inch thick, and strew over them a handful of sweet scented flowers dried; change the flowers for fresh ones, once every day, for six days together, and it will then acquire a fine fragrant smell.

N. B. It nourishes and strengthens the hair in the most surprising manner.

182.

A Pomatum for Beautifying the Hair.

Take one gallon of spring water, and steep in it two pounds of hogs-cheek; change the water three times every day, for twelve days together, then take out the flesh, and put it into a clean earthen vessel, with a whole lemon, and a quarter of an ounce of cloves, with a pint and a half of rose-water; let it simmer over a slow fire till the scum begins to have a reddish colour, then let the liquor be strained off, and set to cool; drain off the water, and scent it with violets, orange flowers, and jessamine, and then rub it over the hair.

183.

A fine nourishing Powder for the Hair.

Make a powder of the following ingredients, viz. half a pound of Florentine orrice roots, four ounces of bean flower, one ounce of gum benjamin, half an ounce of amber, with the same quantity of aloes wood, and one ounce of red roses dried in the sun; add to these four grains of musk, and make the whole into a powder, and it will give the hair a refreshing colour.

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DIRECTIONS for making different Sorts of SNUFFS.

184.

To make the Tobacco into a Powder.

Dry the leaves of the tobacco before the fire, then beat them in a mortar, and sift them through a sieve, so as to take out the grosser parts; put it then into a small tub, pierced at the bottom with a hole, and a cork stuck into it; pour a few drops of water upon it, and let it stand twenty-four hours at least, then take out the cork, and let the water drain off; repeat this operation three different times in so many days, and then let it stand in the sun to dry; while it stands in the sun, pour upon it a little rose-water, and keep stirring it about from time to time. This will remove all the grosser particles, and prepare it to receive any sort of flavour you chuse to give it.

185.

How to perfume the Snuff with Flowers.

Get a wooden box lined with thick paper, and fill it half full of snuff; mix with it one ounce of orange-flower water, with a handful of jessamine; take away the flowers, and put fresh ones in their room once every twenty-four hours, during ten days, when the snuff will acquire a proper scent, and then let it be put up in boxes for use.

186.

To make Snuff as used at Rome.

Take one pound of perfumed snuff, put it into a bowl, and pour over it half a pint of white wine, with a few grains of musk and amber; stir the whole together, and keep rubbing it with your hands; then put the whole into leaden boxes, and let it stand about three weeks, when it will be fit for use.

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187.

To make Amber Snuff.

Beat into one pound of snuff, twelve grains of amber, and when you take it out of the mortar, let it be sifted through a lawn sieve, and it will emit a most delightful flavour.

188.

Civet Snuff.

Add to one pound of snuff, half an ounce of civet, and when properly mixed, put the snuff up into tin boxes.

189.

Perfumed Spanish Snuffs.

Take one pound of snuff, and add to it thirty grains of musk, with half an ounce of sugar; beat it in a mortar with a few grains of civet; when the whole are properly mixed, let them be rubbed together, and put up in tin boxes for use.

N. B. This is a fine preparation, and may be taken at any time in the day.

190.

To make Snuff appear Yellow.

Beat in a mortar two ounces of common chalk; then add to them three drachms of oil of almonds, pour upon it a few drops of cold water, and keep beating it till it becomes soft, then take it out of the mortar, and put it into a large open mouthed glass, and pour upon it one pint of warm water; throw into the glass two pounds of snuff well dried; let it stand two days to dry in the sun spread on a cloth, then sift it through a lawn sieve and put it up in boxes for use.

191.

To make a fine Herb Snuff.

Gather as many sweet scented flowers as you can procure, beat them together in a mortar, with six drachms of cloves;

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let them lay at least one month exposed to the sun, when they must be rubbed together, and sifted through a lawn sieve, and they will make a most excellent snuff.

192.

An easy Way of making fine Scented Snuff.

Take four handfuls of agrimony, sweet scented flowers as you can procure, and when they are properly dried, sew them up in flat bags of white paper, the best that can be had; prick the paper with a pin, from one end of the bag to the other, and lay them on two pounds of snuff, spread out on a wooden box; put the same quantity of snuff over them, renew the flowers once every week during a month, and then the snuff will acquire a most agreeable flavour.

N. B. This method of making scented snuff is practised in many parts of Spain and Italy.

193.

To prepare the Maltese Snuff.

Take one quart of white wine, with half a pint of brandy, and steep in them two ounces of liquorice roots, and the same quantity of rose trees; when the liquor has stood two days, let it stand four hours over a slow fire, and then strain it off; when it has stood one day, let it be poured upon four pounds of snuff, and then put up in tin boxes.

Curious RECEIPTS in CONFECTIONARY.

194.

To make Orange Flower Paste.

Take one pound and a half of orange flowers, and boil them in one gallon of spring water; when they have boiled till soft, let the liquor be strained off, and beat the remains in a mortar, with the juice of three lemons, dissolve one pound of loaf sugar in the juice taken from the flowers,

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and put the paste into it; let it stand two days in the sun, and it will make a most delicious paste.

195.

To preserve Nuts.

Gather the nuts as soon as they are ripe, and cut the rinds from off them, then throw them into a pail of cold water, where they must remain twenty four hours, then let them be boiled on a slow fire ten minutes, when the first water must be poured off, and fresh put to them, to prevent their having a bitter taste; when you take them out of the second water, let them be put into cold water again, in an earthen pot, and add to them six lemon peels, with one ounce of cloves; let all the ingredients be poured off at the end of two days, and then put the nuts up in bottles for use.

196.

Paste of Apricots.

Take three pounds of apricots, with the skin pared off, and beaten small in a marble mortar; add to them two pounds of sugar, and boil the whole into a syrup; when it is taken off from the fire, let it stand till it thickens, and then let it be made up into a paste.

197.

To make fine Currant Paste.

Mix with one ounce of clarified sugar, eight pounds of currants, and put them in an earthen vessel over a slow fire; let them boil half an hour, when they must be strained off, and the liquor must be put again into another pan, and boiled a second time till it is reduced to the consistency of a paste; then let it stand to cool, and put it up in a pot for use.

198.

To make Paste of Jessamine.

Boil in two quarts of water, six ounces of jessamine flowers, strain off the liquor and beat the flowers in a mor-

tar; mix one pound of sugar with the water, and make it into a syrup, after which let all the ingredients be mixed with it, and boil it half an hour over a slow fire; when it is reduced to a paste put it up in an earthen pot for use.

199.

To make Paste of Verjuice.

Take twelve pounds of crab apples, and pull ou the stones, then put to them four pints of fresh water; put the whole into an earthen pot, and let it stand three hours over a slow fire; put to it twelve pounds of lump ugar, and boil the whole to a syrup; let it then be taken off from the fire, and let it stand two days covered up, at the end of that time it will become thick, and then you may make it up into a paste in an earthen vessel, covered in the inside with paper.

200.

To make Syrup of Apricots.

Boil in a gallon of water six pounds of ripe apricots, till they are dissolved into a pulp; let the liquor be set to cool, and then strain it through a sieve; add to it three pounds of loaf sugar, and then boil the whole to a syrup.

201.

To make Syrup of Raspberries.

Let eight pounds of raspberries be mashed in an earthen dish, and pour upon them one gallon of water; add to them six pounds of loaf sugar, and boil the whole two hours over a slow fire; beat in water the white of an egg, and pour it into the vessel, after which let it be taken off to cool, and put up in bottles for use.

202.

To make Syrup of Verjuice.

Pound in a marble mortar, two pounds of verjuice in the grapes, strain the liquor first through a sieve and then
through

through a jelly bag; add to it four pounds of sugar, and boil it to a jelly, then put it up in bottles.

203.

To make Currant Jam.

Take six pounds of currants, put two pounds of them aside, and squeeze the other four pounds into a dish; add to the juice four pounds of loaf sugar, and when boiled to a syrup, put to them the other two pounds, and boil them a second time, and when cool let them be bottled up.

204.

To make Jam of Cherries.

Get four pounds of the best ripe cherries, and pull out of them the stones, then press out the juice, and put it into a pan, with one quart of water, and eight pounds of sugar; boil the whole together one hour, and then add to the liquor eight pounds more of cherries with the stones; boil them a second time, till they are reduced to a syrup, when the liquor must be set to cool, and then bottled up.

205.

To preserve Cherries with the Stones.

Take twelve pounds of cherries with the stones, and put them in an earthen pot over a slow charcoal fire; add to them six pounds of grated loaf sugar, and when it has stood about ten minutes over the fire, let them be taken out, and put up in an earthen jar.

206.

To make Raspberry Jam.

Boil in two quarts of water four pounds of lump sugar, then add to it six pounds of raspberries, stir them gently, and when they are dissolved, let the liquor be boiled a second time, when they are to be taken off, and squeezed through a lawn sieve, and the liquor put up in bottles.

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207.

To make Jam of Verjuice..

Take the stones out of six pounds of verjuice in the grapes, and then put them into six pints of fresh spring water, press them gently in the water, and then let the liquid be strained through a sieve, and boiled over a slow fire; add to it two pounds of loaf sugar grated, and then let it be boiled a second time, when it must be set to cool, and again strained to prevent any of the grosser particles from remaining, and it will be fit to be bottled up.

208.

Te make Ruffinet.

Take four pounds of ripe grapes, and pick the grains from the stalks, and then squeeze the juice into a clean earthen pan, which must be set over a brisk fire, and keep stirring it lest it should settle to the bottom; let it then be strained through a cloth, and then boil it a second time, when it begins to thicken let it be taken off and put up into gally-pots.

209.

To make the Catignac Liquid.

Take one gallon of water, and boil in it twelve pounds of quinces sliced thin, with two pounds of sugar; strain the liquor through the cloth into a bowl; then set it on the fire a second time, and let it boil with two pounds more of sugar, when taken from the fire, pour the liquor on a plate, and it will rise up into a jelly.

210.

To make a Sugar Jam.

Boil four pounds of sugar till it be quite dissolved, and keep it on the fire till it is reduced to a powder; then add to it eight ounces of sugar grated, with the same quantity of
syrup

syrup of capilaire, and then add to it one quart of cold water, and when it has stood one day, it will be fit for use.

211.

To preserve Quinces in Red.

Take four pounds of ripe quinces, and cut them into thin slices; cut out the hearts and stones, then throw them into cold water, put the whole into an earthen pan, and let them boil over a slow fire, then add to them three pounds of lump sugar grated, strain the liquor off, and let it be boiled a second time, when it must be taken off and set to cool; cover them over with a thick cloth, and when they have stood three days, let the liquor be again strained off and put into bottles.

212.

To make a fine Liquid of Quinces.

Take six pounds of quinces, and pare them into thin slices, taking care to pull out the hearts and stones, throw them into boiling water, and let them stand three days over the fire; then strain them through a sieve, and make the whole into a syrup, mixed with the juice of two lemons.

213.

To preserve Green Almonds.

Rub four pounds of green almonds over with a lye made of pearl ashes, and then wash them in clear spring water; let them boil till they begin to open, then take them out from this water, and strain them through a sieve. They will then assume a fine green colour, and they will keep throughout the year.

214.

To preserve Russelet Pears.

Take one peck of russelet pears, neither too ripe nor too green, put a knife through the hearts of the pears, and then boil them over a slow fire; then take them out and put
fresh

fresh water to them ; add to them six pounds of sugar, and let them boil six minutes, then strain off the liquid, and let it stand to cool, when it will make a fine preserve of pears.

215.

To make a Compote of Green Almonds.

Soften four pounds of green almonds in cold water, and then take them out and boil them three hours in water over a slow fire ; put to them two pounds of sugar, and boil the whole into a syrup, when it must be taken off and bottled up.

216.

To make a Jam of Peaches.

Take four pounds of ripe peaches, and having sliced them thin take out the stones and hearts, boil them over a gentle fire till they are reduced to two pounds only ; add to them one pound of lump sugar, and set them a second time on the fire, after which let them be taken off and set to cool, and then the liquor will be fit for use.

217.

To make dry portable Cherries.

Take the stones out of four pounds of the best Kentish cherries, and dissolve with them one pound of loaf sugar grated in an earthen vessel over a slow fire ; let them boil half an hour till the syrup begins to thicken, then let them be taken off from the fire and set to cool ; drain the liquor through a sieve, put the cherries upon plates, and sprinkle over them a few handfuls of sugar, then put them into an earthen pot which must be set into an oven after the bread has been taken out, keep turning them as often as the upper side appears dry, and sprinkle four ounces more of sugar upon them ; then take them off to cool, and put them up in boxes for use.

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218.

To make portable Plumbs.

Take six pounds of ripe plumbs, and having pulled out the stones, add to them two pounds of loaf sugar grated, which must be dissolved in an earthen vessel over a slow fire; let it boil till the liquor begins to thicken, when it must be taken off and strained through a sieve, then put it into another clean earthen vessel, and let it stand in a baker's oven about half an hour; take it out and sprinkle sugar over it, and then put it up in boxes for use.

219.

To prepare Orange Flowers.

Take six pounds of orange flowers, and put them into an alembic, with one gallon of water; when they have stood three hours over a slow fire, add one gallon more of water to them, and then drain the liquor through a sieve, then put the flowers into cold water, squeezing over them the juice of two fresh lemons; add to them two pounds of sugar, and then boil them a second time, till the liquor begins to thicken, which must be drained off, and the flowers skimmed from the top; boil the syrup five minutes, and when it has been taken off to cool, put the flowers into it, where they must remain twenty four hours; next day take the liquor off, and let it stand till cool, then strain it as before, and let the whole be drained and put up in boxes.

220.

A Marmalade of Orange Flowers.

Dry in a thin linen cloth one pound of orange flowers, and then bruise them in a mortar till they are like a paste, squeeze over them the juice of a lemon; then add to them two pounds of lump sugar grated, and let them boil half an hour, when the liquor must be taken off to cool; when
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it is cold let all the materials stand together, then let them be put up in papers for use.

221.

To make an Apple Jelly.

Take one dozen of golden pippins, and cut them into thin slices, then put them into a clean earthen vessel, with one gallon of fresh water; let the whole boil till it is reduced one half, then strain the liquor through a lawn sieve; add to it three pounds of sugar, and boil it into a jelly; when the whole ingredients have stood twenty four hours to cool, let two pounds of sugar be added, and it will make a most excellent jelly.

222.

To make a French Jam of Apricots.

Take one dozen of ripe apricots, peel off the skins, and let them remain two minutes in boiling water, then drain the water off from them without suffering them to dissolve, then mash them through a sieve, and let them stand to evaporate; while the mash stands make a syrup with one pound of sugar; mix the whole together, and when it is cool put it up in a clean pot for use.

N. B. One pound of sugar is sufficient for one dozen of apricots, and so in proportion.

223.

To make a Jam of Cherries, Raspberries, and Currants.

Take two pounds of each of these fruits, and squeeze them through a sieve, then add to them six pounds of clarified sugar, and boil the whole over a slow fire, and when cool let it be put up in clean pots.

N. B. The pots ought to be well glazed.

224.

To make Conserve of Orange Flowers.

Take six ounces of orange flower leaves, and pick them clean, chop them small, and squeeze upon them the juice of two lemons; then make into a syrup three pounds of clarified sugar; take it off and let it stand to cool, and keep stirring it all the while, then put into it the orange flowers, and put the mixture up in boxes, or in cases made of stiff paper.

225.

To make Conserve of Violets.

Take six ounces of dried violets, and pound them in a mortar, taking care to pour upon them a quarter of a pint of boiling water to keep them soft, strain it through a fine flannel cloth, then clarify two pounds and a half of loaf sugar, and make it into a syrup; when it has stood to cool, put into it what has been strained off from the violets, stir the whole together with a spoon, and when it becomes thick, let it be put up for use in boxes or papers.

226.

To make a Conserve of Parings of Portugal Oranges.

Rasp one dozen of oranges into a china bowl, then make a syrup of two pounds of sugar, and when it has stood to cool, pour it upon the oranges, and then boil them all together over a slow fire, and when the composition has stood to cool, put it up in boxes or papers.

227.

To make Almonds a-la-Praline.

Take two pounds of fine loaf sugar, and make it into a strong syrup, put into the syrup three pounds of almonds, keep stirring them lest they should stick to the pan; when all the sugar is consumed, then place them again over a slow fire, and stir them so that they appear entirely as one mixture,

mixture; while they stand to cool, keep them covered with a cloth, and then put up the composition in boxes or stiff paper.

228.

To make iced Maroons.

Take a quarter of a peck of chesnuts, and slit the bottoms without peeling them, and then throw into boiling water, let them boil half an hour and then take them out, and pull off the skins, and put them in a dry sieve, then put them into boiling water a second time, but not over the fire, and let them stand in it till they have cleansed themselves, then take them out and boil them in a syrup made of six pounds of sugar; when they have boiled about a quarter of an hour take them off from the fire, and put them in sieves to drain; add to them two pounds more of clarified sugar, and boil it again till it becomes thick, when you must put your maroons in one by one, and let them boil a quarter of an hour longer, and take them off to cool; let the maroons be taken out gently, and laid on dishes, and they will be fit for use.

229.

To make the Royal Massépins.

Fill a large bowl with two quartz of boiling water, and put into a pound and a half of sweet almonds; when the almonds become a little soft, then peel them, and throw them one by one into a bowl filled with cold water, then drain the water off from them, and pound them in a mortar, sprinkling a few drops on them till they become like paste, then put into the preserving pan two pounds of sugar, with as much water as will dissolve it; take it off from the fire, and put your paste into it; set the pan again on the fire, and keep the paste turning over and over till it quits the pan freely when you must take it again off from the fire, and spread it out on small boards covered with grated loaf sugar, and make it into thin cakes of what size you please.

To

230.

To make Savoy Biscuits.

Separate the whites of four eggs from their yolks, and beat them in a mortar till they froth, then put the yolks with a glass of wine to them, and beat them all together, then put to them one pound of grated loaf sugar, and beat it till it is mixed with the eggs; to these add six ounces of fine flour: beat all these together, and having laid it out upon paper, sprinkle a little sugar over it, then put the biscuits into a slow oven, and in ten minutes they will be done.

231.

To make Biscuits of Bitter Almonds.

Take one pound of sweet, and the same quantity of bitter almonds, pound them in a mortar with the yolks of ten eggs, and two pounds of loaf sugar grated small, when you have beaten it to a paste lay it in small pieces on a sheet of thick paper, and put them into a slow oven, where they may remain fifteen minutes, when they will be fit for use.

232.

To make Common Meringues.

Beat in a mortar six whites of eggs, add to them six table spoonfuls of grated loaf sugar, with a few grains of musk, and a tea spoonful of orange flower water; put this paste on a table, and roll it with a rolling pin into the thickness of a crown piece; then cut the paste into small pieces, which must be laid on thick paper, and put into a slow oven, when it must remain only five minutes; then make an ice composed of the white of an egg, one ounce of sugar pulverized, and the juice of a lemon, then steep your pieces of paste in this composition, and let them dry on an earthen plate over a stove.

To

233.

To make Meringues of Cinnamon and Chocolate.

Take six ounces of chocolate, pound these well together with the whites of six eggs; add to them a paste composed of the same materials as in the foregoing article; beat the whole into a paste, and roll it out with a rolling pin on a table till it is about twice the thickness of a crown piece, then put them into an oven like biscuit, and when they have been there ten minutes, they will be ready for use.

234.

To make Icing for Lent.

Take four ounces of gum adragant, and put it into a large glass tumbler, with a little spring water, and orange flower; when the whole is perfectly dissolved, let it be strained through a cloth, then make a paste of flour and water; add to it half a pound of sugar, and spread it out on thick paper in the form of biscuits, which must be put ten minutes into a slow oven, and it will be ready for use.

235.

To make Lozenges of Lemons.

Pound in a mortar four whites of eggs, with two ounces of orange flower water, add to these six ounces of loaf sugar grated, beat the whole into a paste with a few orange peels, then roll it into balls the size of a nutmeg, place them on a stiff paper, and let them stand in a slow oven ten minutes, when they will have a transparent appearance, and will be fit for use.

236.

To make Gimblets.

Take the following materials, viz. four yolks of eggs, and two whites, one ounce of orange flower water, four ounces of wheaten flower, and three ounces of sugar; beat all these into a stiff paste, then add to it two ounces more of
orange

orange flower water to keep it soft; make it up in the form of cakes and put it in a slow oven ten minutes on thick paper.

237.

To make fine Biscuits.

Take two pound of loaf sugar, and boil it in a quart of water, then add to it one pound of fine flour; keep stirring it till it becomes a dough, then take out the dough and spread it on a table sprinkled with sugar; then take it off the table and pound it in a mortar with the whites of two eggs, one ounce of orange flower water, four grains of musk, and two grains of amber; make up the dough into balls of the size of a nutmeg, and put them into boiling water; at first they will sink to the bottom, but as soon as they rise up again let them be skimmed off, and put to drain in a sieve; then range them on thick paper and put them ten minutes into a slow oven; when you take them out of the oven put the paper on a wet cloth, and they will easily come off.

238.

To make a fine Fruit Pafte.

Take one quarter of a peck of cherries, and having pulled out the stones, add to them one pint of red currants, and the same quantity of red gooseberries; boil these in one gallon of fresh water, and then strain the juice through a linen cloth, or a lawn sieve; put to it six pounds of loaf sugar grated, and when it has stood an hour on the fire, add to it three pounds more of sugar; when the whole ingredients are properly mixed, put them in a chaffin dish, and let it stand three days exposed to the sun, or to the heat of the fire, during which time you must keep frequently turning them, and sprinkle over them from time to time a little sugar; when the whole composition is dry make it up into small cakes, and put them into little Dutch boxes till you want to use them.

How

239.

How to preserve Orange Peels.

Take a quarter of a peck of orange peels, and cut each of them into four pieces, then cut off the skins and put them in cold water ten days, then take them out and dry them between two cloths; when they are properly dried put them into an earthen pot with as much honey as will cover them; let them boil three minutes, keeping stirring them all the time, then take them off from the fire and let them stand two days in the open air; put them again into the pot, and let them boil ten minutes; let this operation be repeated six different times on as many days; then put to them fresh honey, add to them a few cloves, cinnamon, and mace, with half an ounce of ginger, and then they will be fit to be reduced into a fine powder for use.

240.

To make Genoa Paste.

Take the pulps of twelve sweet apples, and the same quantity of the pulps of quinces; peel them and take out the kernels, then pound them in a mortar with one pint of rose water, and strain them through a sieve; when they are all properly mixed so as to become a paste, put to them one pound of sugar, and let it stand in the air to cool, when it must be made up into cakes and wrapped round with clean white paper.

241.

To make Genoa Biscuits.

Mix with two pounds of flour eight ounces of loaf sugar grated; one ounce of coriander seeds, and the same quantity of anniseeds; mix with them six eggs, and as much water as will make them into a dough, then beat the whole together and put them into an oven on thick paper, where they must remain fifteen minutes, and then they will be ready for use.

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To

How

242.

To make whipped Cream.

Mix with one quart of good cream two spoonfuls of orange flower water, and four ounces of loaf sugar grated; beat the whole together to a froth, and then put into small dishes to be served up at the table

243.

To make a Cream to cut like a Rice Pudding.

Beat in a mortar the following ingredients, viz. the whites of six eggs, and the yolks of three; add to them half a pound of sugar, and a large table spoonful of rose-water, then pour into the dish a quart of milk and cream mixed, half and half together; let it stand over the embers, taking care that it does not boil; then take it off, and when it has stood to cool it will be sufficiently thick to be used.

244.

To make Cream without Fire.

Put into one quart of fine cream, four ounces of sugar, and about one ounce of rennet; stir the whole together, and if the rennet is good it will be fit to be served up in one hour.

N. B. When you serve it up rasp a little sugar upon it, and pour upon it a few drops of rose water.

245.

To make a fine boiled Cream.

Boil in one quart of milk from the cow one pound of the crumb of a stale loaf grated small, and two ounces of fresh butter, keep stirring it with a spoon, and add to it the yolks of four eggs, and when it has stood to cool, let the liquor be strained through a cloth, and add to it half a pound of sugar, with two ounces of salt; then let it boil over a slow fire.

fire till all the ingredients are mixed, then let it be served up glazed with sugar.

Of Summer COMPOTES, or stewed FRUITS.

246.

Compotes of Apricots.

Take four ounces of pearl ashes, and make it into a lye, then let it boil ten minutes ; put into it three pints of green apricots, stir them gently, then take them out and put them into cold water ; take them out of the cold water, and clean them with a soft linen cloth, and then put them into another vessel filled with cold water ; then boil some water and put them in to blanch till they begin to be soft ; then put them into a sieve to strain ; add to them a syrup composed of three pounds of sugar, and when it boils put the apricots into it, and let them boil fifteen minutes, then take them off and when they have stood to cool they may be served up.

247.

Compotes of Raspberries.

Boil one pound of sugar into a syrup, and put into it two pounds of raspberries, clean and well picked ; when the pan is taken off from the fire let it stand to cool, then shake it a little and put it again over the fire to boil about ten minutes, skim it well, and when cool it may be served up.

248.

To make Compotes of Peaches.

Take a quart of peaches, and peel them gently, then split them and take out the stones ; boil them in a syrup composed of two pounds of sugar ; let them boil about twenty minutes, then take them off and skim them with a spoon ; let the fruits remain a few minutes longer in the pan, then boil it again, and when it is skimmed a second time let it be taken off and set to cool, and it will be fit to serve up.

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249.

Compotes of peeled Verjuice.

Take the stones and skin from four pounds of verjuice, then make a syrup of two pounds of sugar; put into the syrup the peeled verjuice, and let them boil till they are quite dissolved, then take it off and let it stand to cool.

250.

Compotes of Verjuice in Grain.

Take three pounds of verjuice in grain, and pick the stones gently out with a tooth pick, then throw them into cold water; when all the stones are taken out put the verjuice into boiling water, and let it stand ten minutes over a slow fire, then skim it and set it to cool; add to it a syrup composed of two pounds more of sugar, and then boil it a second time over a slow fire, set it to cool, and it will be fit for use.

251.

To make Compotes of Plumbs.

Take two quarts of ripe plumbs, and broil them on all sides in a chaffing dish over a brisk fire, then peel them and put them on a silver or pewter plate, with three handfuls of sugar grated fine, and as much water as will serve to melt the sugar, then let them boil two minutes, when they must be taken off and set to cool.

N. B. When you serve them up squeeze upon them the juice of a lemon or orange.

252.

To make Compotes of Pears.

Peel four pounds of pears, and throw them into cold water, then let them be taken out and put into a sieve to drain; next boil them ten minutes over a slow fire, when they must be taken out again and put a second time into cold water; let them remain in the cold water half an hour, when they must

must be again taken out, and two pounds of sugar added to them; then boil them with the sugar, and when they have stood to cool let them be skimmed, and they will be ready to serve up with the juice of a lemon squeezed over them.

253.

To make a Compote of Apples.

Take four pounds of ripe apples, cut them in two and take out the hearts, then lay them on a plate with sugar under and over them, set the plate on a stove filled with lighted charcoal, let them remain on the stove till the sugar turns brown, and then let it be served up hot.

254.

A Compote of Quinces.

Boil in water about ten minutes three pints of quinces, then take them out and add to them a syrup composed of one pound of sugar; boil the whole till they are properly mixed, then set them to cool and serve them up.

Choice RECEIPTS for making VINEGARS.

255.

To make Rose Vinegar.

Take six ounces of rose flowers, and the same quantity of unripe blackberries, with two ounces of Barbary fruits; dry them in the sun, and reduce them to a powder; infuse three drachms of this powder into a glass of any sort of wine, and when it settles to the bottom it will make a fine vinegar.

256.

Distilled Vinegar.

Pour into an earthen pot half a gallon of white wine vinegar, and place the vessel over a slow fire; let it stand on the fire till it is reduced to one half, then add to it the juice of six lemons, and four ounces of honey, then put it into a
distilling

distilling pot, and let the whole evaporate into the receiver.

N. B. This vinegar is used to beautify the face.

257.

Distilled Lavender Vinegar.

Put into a stone cucurbit one peck of lavender flowers, and pour upon them one gallon of white wine vinegar; let it stand over a slow fire till it is reduced one third, then draw off the remainder, and it will make an excellent vinegar.

258.

To turn Wine into Vinegar.

Put a red beet into one gallon of wine, and in about four hours it will be a fine vinegar.

259.

To make good Vinegar of sour Wine.

Pour upon four pounds of crude tartar one pound of oil of vitriol, then wrap it up in a bag, and hang it up by the bung-hole in a cask of wine that has been spoiled; let the bag be moved once every day during a week, and the whole will be fine vinegar.

260.

To change Wine into strong Vinegar.

Take of long pepper, ginger, and tartar, one ounce each; let the whole stand infused in vinegar one week, then let the liquor be strained off, and the powder set to dry in the sun; put a bag of this powder into any quantity of wine, and it will make good vinegar.

261.

To make Vinegar of Wine in one Day.

Put into a gallon of wine, a handful of branches of yew-tree, and it will turn the whole into vinegar in one day.

To

262.

To make a fine Vinegar.

Beat in a mortar the following articles, viz. of long pepper, cyprus, and white cinnamon, one ounce each, with half an ounce of round pepper, and one nutmeg; put these into eight quarts of the best vinegar, and let them boil ten minutes; then boil an equal quantity of wine, and pour the whole into a clean cask, let it stand a week and it will be fit to be used.

263.

To make grand Constable Vinegar.

Poll the stones out of three pounds of damask raisins, and put them into a glazed earthen jar, with six quarts of vinegar rose-water; let the vessel stand one night over hot ashes, and next morning let it boil ten minutes over a slow fire, then take it off, and when it has stood to cool let it be strained through a cloth and bottled up for use.

264.

A Secret to increase the Strength and Sharpness of Vinegar.

Boil one gallon of vinegar till it is reduced to one half, then put it into an earthen vessel, and let it stand one week in the sun, then mix it with six gallons of bad vinegar in a cask, and it will make it both strong and agreeable.

265.

To make Vinegar in the French Fashion.

Bruise in a mortar the following ingredients, viz. long pepper and ginger, one ounce each; put these into an earthen pan, and pour over them six quarts of white wine, and let it stand six minutes over a slow fire; when you take it off let it stand three days in the open air, and then add a quart of wine to the composition, and put the whole up in a cask.

To

266.

To make Vinegar with Water.

Pour upon one bushel of pears in a tub as much water as will cover them, and let them remain three days to ferment; then put the pears into fresh water in another tub, and when they have stood one month, the whole composition will make an excellent vinegar.

267.

To make Portable Vinegar.

Take half a pound of white tartar, and wash it clean in cold water, then beat it to a powder, and let it dry one day in the sun, then pour upon it one gallon of vinegar; repeat this operation at least twelve times, on as many days, and at the end of that time you will have good vinegar, which you may take along with you on a journey.

SECRETS relating to WINE.

268.

To make the Vin Doux.

Put into the bottom of the cask, one pound of mustard seed, and then pour the wine upon it, and when it has stood about two months it will be fit for use.

269.

To make Vin Bourru.

Boil in two quarts of water two quarts of wheat, and let the wheat remain in the water till the whole is burst, then strain it through a lawn sieve; put two quarts of this liquor into a hoghead of wine while it is boiling, with a bag of elder flowers.

270.

To imitate a Malvoisie.

Take of cloves and ginger, one drachm each; bruise them in a mortar, and let them stand twenty four hours in brandy

brandy closed up in a vessel, then take the drugs out and hang them in a bag by the bung-hole; in four days remove the bag, and the wine will have the same taste as malvoisie.

271.

To prevent Wine from Corrupting.

Tie up in a bag two handfuls of gentian root, and put it into the cask with the wine, and it will preserve it from corrupting.

272.

To preserve Wine from the Effects of Thunder and Lightning.

Tie up in a bag one handful of salt, with the same quantity of filings of steel, and no harm will ensue.

273.

To change Red Wine into White.

Put into a cask of wine four pounds of wine ashes, and let them remain in it at least forty days, then take out the bag and shake the cask, which must stand one week longer and then it will be fit for use.

274.

To prevent Wine from Fussing.

Take a large lemon, and stick it full of cloves, and hang it up in the cask by the bung-hole; at the end of one week take it out and stop up the cork carefully, for if any air gets in it will turn dead.

275.

To clarify Muddy Wine.

Take two or three handfuls of beech shavings, and tie them up in a bag; let them hang by the bung-hole of the cask two days, then take it out and let the cask be corked up close, and it will have a transparent appearance.

276.

To make Wine turn Black.

Put into the cellar where the wine is fomenting two stone dishes filled with burning charcoal, and in two days it will turn black.

277.

To clarify Wine turned sour.

Take one pound of alium and beat it into powder, with half a pound of sugar, one quart of white wine, and four pounds of honey; put the whole into the cask, and in three days it will be fit for use.

278.

To give Wine a good Flavour.

Put into a bag half a peck of garden parsley, and let it hang by the bung-hole in the cask for one week at least, then take it out and the wine will have a most excellent flavour.

279.

To restore corrupted Wine.

Take one gallon of milk from the cow, and mix with it four ounces of salt; put it into a bag and let it hang two days in the cask, then take it out and the wine will be as good as at first.

280.

To prevent Wine from growing sour.

Hang by the bung-hole a flitch of bacon, and mix with the wine four handfuls of wood ashes.

281.

To make new Wine taste like old Wine.

Mix with one ounce of pelliot, three ounces of liquorice with the same quantity of aloes; mix all these together, and put them into a bag, and let them be put into the cask.

To

282.

To make Wine keep.

Take one handful of wine branches, and add to them one pound of common salt; put these into the cask, and the wine will not turn.

283.

To restore sour Wine.

Boil in one gallon of water, a quarter of a peck of barley, let it remain over the fire till it is reduced to one half, then strain it through a cloth, and put it into the cask.

284.

To sweeten Tart Wine.

Put into a hoghead of wine, half a pint of good vinegar, with the juice of four lemons, and it will have a most excellent taste.

285.

To prevent Sourness in Wine.

Put into a bag two pounds of horse radish, and then put the bag into the cask, let it remain three days, and when it is taken out the wine will be fit for use.

286.

How to know whether Water is mixed with Wine.

Throw into the cask a handful of wild apples, and if they sink, then there is water in the wine, but if they swim, then the wine is pure.

287.

To separate Water from Wine.

Make a large wick of cotton, and put the end of it into the bung-hole of the cask, and as often as you draw it out the water will adhere to it; in this manner any quantity of water may be extracted from the wine.

REMEDIES for various DISEASES.

288.

A Balsam to prevent the Effects of the Plague.

Put into an earthen vessel one handful of goat's beard roots, and pour upon it one gallon of Lisbon wine, cover it up close, place it over a slow fire, and let it boil two hours, then add to it the juice of twelve lemons, with cloves, ginger, and aloes, one ounce each finely powdered; mix with these sage, rue, elder and bramble leaves, two ounces each, and let them boil till one quart of the liquor is wasted away, then strain off the remainder through a lawn sieve, and put it up in bottles. Drink half a pint of this liquor in the morning fasting, and it will secure you against the effects of the plague.

289.

A Remedy for Corns.

Just before going into bed in the evening, roast a whole clove of garlick over a slow fire, and fasten it on the corn with a linen rag; repeat this two or three nights together, and it will soften the corn, so that it may be easily removed without any sort of pain.

290.

To clear a tanned Complexion.

Squeeze the juice out of one quart of strawberries, and rub a little of it on the face when you go to bed at night. In the morning wash the face with chervil water, and the skin will have a most beautiful appearance.

291.

To sweeten the Breath.

Chew every evening in bed a little burnt allum, and when you get up in the morning eat a single clove, and during the whole of the day the breath will be sweet.

A Salve

292.

A Salve for the Lips.

Mix together the following ingredients, viz. six ounces of oil of roses, four ounces of honey, three ounces of bees wax, and two ounces of myrrh : let them dissolve gently over a slow fire, and when they have stood to cool let them be put up in a pot for use.

N. B. Rub a little of this mixture on the lips when going to bed in the evening.

293.

To promote the Growth of the Nails.

Beat in a mortar six drachms of white wax, two drachms of orpiment, one drachm of aloes, and two drachms of manna ; spread a little of this mixture on a linen rag, and wrap it round the nail.

294.

To whiten the Nails, and to remove Whitlows.

Add to four ounces of hogs lard, one handful of pelltory of the wall cut into small pieces, wrap it up in separate papers, containing one ounce each, and put it into warm ashes, where it must remain till the lard and pelltory are both thoroughly incorporated, then spread it upon a piece of brown paper, and apply a plaister of it to the whitlow twice every day.

295.

A Salve for chapped Lips.

Mix one ounce of spermaceti, with four ounces of oil of almonds, and half an ounce of virgin wax, melt the whole over a slow fire, and when it has stood to cool, pour upon it a few drops of sweet oil, and it will be fit for use.

296.

A scarlet Lip Salve.

Wash in a pint of rose water, six ounces of hog's lard, and add to it four ounces of red roses, knead them together
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and let them lay in the open air two days, then melt the hog's lard, and add fresh roses to it; let them remain two days longer in the air, and then press out the juice of the lard, and rub it over the lips.

297.

A Yellow Lip Salve.

Mix with a quarter of a pint of oil of sweet almonds, three ounces of yellow bees wax, and let it simmer over a slow fire one hour, then let it stand to cool; when it becomes stiff put it into a mortar, and bruise it till it is quite smooth, and then put it up in a gally-pot.

N. B. Rub the lips with it at going to bed.

298.

For an Ulcer in the Nose.

Mix with four ounces of rue, two ounces of the juice of mint, and when properly beaten together snuff up a little of them four times every day.

299.

A Remedy for moist Feet.

Make a lye of twenty pounds of ashes of bay tree, and four handfuls of bay leaves, then boil the whole together; when the liquor is strained off add to it six pints of wine; then wash your feet and bath them in this liquor.

300.

To take away Wrinkles.

Throw a handful of myrrh into an iron shovel red hot, and snuff up the steam two or three times in the day.

301.

To remove Spots from the Skin.

Steep in one quart of vinegar, a handful of roses, and let them stand in an earthen vessel twenty four hours; then bathe the parts affected, and the spots will disappear.

To

302.

To remove the Marks made by the Small Pox.

Take plantain and night shade, one ounce each ; oil of sweet almonds, oil of eggs, of each half an ounce, and one drachm of rose water ; let these ingredients simmer over a brisk fire till they are all thoroughly incorporated, and then let them stand to cool ; put the mixture up in a gally-pot, and rub it every evening when you go to bed, over the parts affected.

303.

To remove Warts.

Take one handful of the leaves of campanula, and rub it over the warts three or four times every day.

304.

For Watery Eyes.

Take one handful of fennel-roots, and the same quantity of leaves of betony, with half a drachm of frankincense ; mix these together, and they will make an excellent eye-water.

305.

For common Pains in the Eyes.

Mix a drachm of chervil with one ounce of honey, and rub it over the eyes morning and evening.

306.

A curious Lotion for the Eyes.

Mix with two ounces of bay salt, an equal quantity of white vitriol ; put them in an earthen pan, and pour upon them one quart of boiling water, keep stirring them over a slow fire, and then put the liquor into a bottle for use.

N. B. It will be sufficient to rub the eyes with this one morning every week.

A Poul-

307.

A Poultice for inflamed Eyes.

Make a decoction of one quart of linseed in spring water, and add to it four ounces of linseed powdered; spread it on a linen cloth, and put it over the eyes at going to bed in the evening.

308.

To remove Defluations from the Eyes.

Mix with a pint of allum curd, one handful of rose leaves, beat the whole together till they are properly incorporated, then spread a little of the mixture over a linen rag and apply it to the eyes in the evening at going to bed.

309.

To strengthen the Sight.

Take one pint of the juice of eyebright, and wash the eyes with it in the morning.

N. B. All sorts of herb snuffs are useful for the eyes, and they may be prepared according to the following directions.

310.

To make common Herb Snuff.

Mix two ounces of lavender flowers, with the same quantity of sweet marjoram; rub these into a powder, and the snuff will be fit for use.

311.

A most excellent Herb Snuff.

Mix together the following ingredients, viz. lillies of the valley, rosemary flowers, and sweet marjoram half an ounce each; add to them a nutmeg grated, and fifty drops of sal volatile; when they are all properly mixed, let them be put up in a vial for use.

Sir

312.

Sir Hans Sloan's Eye Salve.

Beat in a mortar the following ingredients, viz. one ounce of tutty prepared, twelve grains of aloes in powder, two scruples of bloodstone, and two ounces of viper's feet; rub a little of this mixture over the eyes half open, and it will remove most of the disorders to which they are subject.

313.

A Fomentation for the Eyes.

Boil in a quart of milk and water, one ounce of the heads of white poppies, till one half is wasted away, then dissolve the liquor through a cloth, and add to it four ounces of sugar; rub a little of it over the eyes both morning and evening.

314.

To destroy Bugs.

Make a decoction of elder leaves, and add to them four ounces of sulphur; mix them together and rub the posts of the bed over with it once every week.

315.

To destroy Fleas.

Sprinkle the room with one bushel of tansy leaves, and then make a decoction of the following articles, viz. one handful of briar leaves, twelve bitter apples, two handfuls of cabbage leaves, and one handful of thyme smoaked; rub this over the bed posts both above and below, and you will not be troubled with fleas.

CARMINES for the COMPLEXION.

316.

To give the Face a most lively Colour.

Rub the face in the morning over with a little brandy mixed with rose water, of which you may take any quantity you please.

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N. B. A piece of old silk is the best to dip into this liquid.

317.

The Turkish Method of preparing Carmines for the Face.

Pour into an earthen jar one gallon of white wine vinegar, and add to it two handfuls of the shavings of Brazil-wood, beaten to a powder; then boil the whole together one hour over a slow fire; and when cool strain the liquor through a linen cloth; set it again on the fire, and add to it eight ounces of allum; when the scum arises take it off, and let it stand to dry for use. If you want to give the face an agreeable red, mix with the above ingredients, half an ounce of red sanders, with an equal quantity of cochineal.

318.

A Liquid for the same to imitate Nature.

Take one quart of brandy, and infuse into it one ounce of red sanders, half an ounce of gum benjamin, and two ounces of Brazil-wood; let these stand corked up in a bottle one month, and the liquid will be fit for use; rub a little of it over the face in the morning, and the cheeks will have a most blooming appearance.

319.

A curious Oil for the Face.

Mix with six pounds of sweet almonds, half an ounce of red sanders, and the same quantity of cloves bruised to a powder; pour upon them a quarter of a pint of rose water; let these ingredients remain ten days together, and then squeeze the oil out in a press.

N. B. It must be rubbed over the face in the morning.

To make sweet scented BAGS and WASH-BALLS.

320.

Bags to scent Linen.

Mix with one handful of rose-leaves, twelve grains of musk, and one ounce of cloves; put them up in a bag of linen

linen cloth, and let the bag lay in the drawer with your linen.

321.

A scented Bag for the Pocket.

Put into a linen bag one ounce of yellow sanders, with half an ounce of cloves, and six grains of civet; let the bag be sewed close up, and keep it in your pocket.

322.

A sweet scented Composition.

Mix together the following ingredients, viz. five ounces of gum benjamin, one pound of Florentine orrice root, and half a pound of yellow sanders; beat these into a powder, and put it up in small bags.

323.

To make sweet Scented Bags, which will answer most Purposes.

In the summer season collect together as many sweet herbs as you can find in the markets; let them hang to dry, then rub them small, and put them up into bags.

324.

To make a common Wash-Ball.

Take four ounces of oil of almonds, and mix with it an equal quantity of pot ashes, quick lime, and oil of olives; bruise the whole together in a mortar, and it will make a most excellent soap.

325.

To make Honey Soap.

Mix with four ounces of Castile soap, an equal quantity of virgin honey; add to it half an ounce of oil of tartar, and four drachms of distilled water of fumitory; let the whole be properly mixed, and it will give the skin a most beautiful appearance.

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326.

To make a fine Scented Wash-Ball.

Cut into thin slices half a pound of hard soap, and add to it three ounces of Florentine orrice roots, one handful of elder flowers, two ounces of cloves, and four ounces of rose leaves; reduce the whole to a fine powder, and then add to them two ounces of coriander seeds, and three drachms of storax; knead the whole into a paste, and make it up in small balls for use. Rub it over the hands and face in the morning with water milk warm.

327.

The Montpellier Toilet.

Take four ounces of yellow sanders, two ounces of mace, one ounce of rose-wood, six ounces of Florentine-orrice root, and four ounces of orange flowers dried; add to them one quart of Angelica water, and half an ounce of cinnamon; beat all these together and make them into a paste; rub the paste on a smooth woollen cloth, then hang it up to dry, and rub your face with it in the morning.

328.

A curious Varnish for the Face.

Take one pint of brandy, and infuse into it one ounce of gum sandrach, and half an ounce of gum benjamin; let the whole dissolve over a slow fire, and then set it to cool; rub this varnish over the face when you have washed yourself in the morning, and it will give it a most beautiful appearance.

329.

A cooling Wash to prevent Sweating.

Take the juice of six large cucumbers, and add to it half a pint of the juice of ground ivy; rub this over the face in the morning, and it will prevent sweating.

To

330.

To remove Sweat in a hot Summer's Day.

Drink half a pint of lavender water, with a little rosemary infused into it; and this may be repeated two or three times every day.

331.

An enlivening Wash for the Face.

Boil in one gallon of fresh water, four handfuls of elder leaves; add to them a few grains of cloves, then take it off to cool, and wash the face with it in the morning.

332.

A Wash to Beautify the Hands.

Boil in one quart of water, two handfuls of bay leaves, and add to them a few grains of musk; then let them stand to cool, and put the liquor up in a bottle. Rub it over the hands in the morning after you have washed yourself, and it will give the skin a transparent appearance.

To remove Spots from LINEN, STUFFS, &c.

333.

To remove Oil Spots.

Make a lye of hard soap, and add to it the yolks of three eggs, a quarter of an ounce of sal armoniac; the juice of a large white cabbage, with the gall of a bullock; put the whole into a bottle, and mix with it one ounce and a half of salt of tartar; then cork the whole close up; let it stand one week in the sun, and shake it once every day; it will then be ready for use; but another composition must be used with it.

334.

A Washing Ball for all Sorts of Oil Spots.

Mix with a pound of soft soap, one handful of fuller's earth, and a handful of beaten chalk; and the same quantity

tity of vine brush ashes ; let the whole be pounded together in a mortar, and carefully dried in the sun ; when you pour a few drops of the liquor mentioned in the following receipt over the stain, let it sink in and then rub a little of this over it ; after which wash it with clear water, and it will entirely remove the stain.

335.

To take out Spots of Pitch and Turpentine.

Take as much oil of olives as will cover the spots, and rub it over them, then hang it up to dry at least two days and nights ; take it down and rub warm water over it with a little of the last mentioned ball.

336.

To take out Spots of Grease.

Take two pounds of black soap, four ounces of alkaline salt, and a bullock's gall ; mix these together, and they will make an excellent compound to take out spots.

337.

To take out Spots occasioned by Urine.

Boil over a slow fire one gallon of chamberlye till it is reduced one half, then rub a little of it over the spots and wash it with clear water, when it must be hung to dry, and the spots will be removed.

338.

To take out the Spots on Cloaths, occasioned by the Grease of Carriage Wheels.

Rub a little salt butter over the stain, then put upon the butter a little red hot charcoal ; press upon it a bit of thick blister paper, and the grease will sink into it.

339.

To take Iron Moulds from Linen.

Steep the parts of the linen in boiling water, and when you take it out wring it, and pour upon it the juice of sorrel and common salt; then wash the linen in a lye of wood ashes, and when it has been dried thoroughly, none of the spots will remain.

340.

To remove Spots from Woollen Cloths of any Colour.

Beat in a mortar the yolks of two new laid eggs, with a quarter of an ounce of common salt, and one pound of honey; rub a little of this over the spots, and when it has remained on it a day wash the parts with cold water.

341.

To remove Spots of Ink.

Squeeze into one pint of vinegar the juice of four lemons, and an equal quantity of the juice of sorrel, and rub it over the stain with a little hard soap.

342.

To remove Spots from Sattin.

Hold over a slow fire, an iron shovel filled with calcined sheeps trotters, and rub some of it upon the spot; put upon it a flat marble stone, and let it remain one night, and repeat it for two or three nights till the spots are removed.

343.

To remove Spots from Silks.

Rub the spots over with oil of turpentine; let it sink in through the silk, and then wash it in boiling water.

344.

To make Balls for Spots occasioned by Dampness.

Mix with one pound of black soap, eight ounces of dried clay, and two ounces of quick lime; pour upon them a little

the water, and make the whole composition into balls, about the size of a large nutmeg; rub these over the spots or stains, then wash them with cold water, and hang them out to dry.

345.

To give a new Lustre to Gold and Silver Laces.

Take the gall of a bullock, and a jack ass, and dissolve them in water over a slow fire; while they are hot rub them over the lace, and it will appear as beautiful as when new.

346.

To take Spots from Velvets, of any Colour but Crimson.

Press upon the spot the crumb of a stale role burning hot, and when kept on it till cool, renew it again two or three times, and the stain will be totally removed.

347.

To take Stains out of Crimson.

Make a lye of ashes of vine branch, and add to it four ounces of allum; strain it through a cloth, and add to it one ounce more of allum, with an equal quantity of black soap; the gall of a calf, one ounce of the juice of celandine, and a quarter of an ounce of armoniac salt; strain the whole into an earthen vessel, and when you want to use it, put into a small cup-full a few grains of Brazil-wood; rub it over the stains and it will totally remove them.

348.

To take Spots from white Silks.

Dip a hard brush in spirits of wine, and rub it over the spots; let it sink in gently, and then rub over it the whites of as many eggs as are necessary to cover the spots; let it dry in the sun, and then wash it with clear cold water.

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349.

To restore Turkey Carpets to their first Bloom.

Beat the dust out of the carpet, and rub the juice of lemons over any spots that appear in it; then wash it with clear water, and hang it up to dry in the sun; when dry rub the carpet all over with slices of the crumb of a stale loaf burning hot; then let the carpet hang in the air if the weather is dry, two or three days, taking care not to let any rain or dampness affect it; at the end of that time rub it over with a soft brush, and it will regain its original colour.

350.

To give a new Colour to Tarnished Tapestry.

When you have cleansed the tapestry of dust, rub it all over with smooth chalk, and spread it out for one day in the sun; then take a hard brush, and rub all the chalk out of it, and rub fresh chalk over it a second time; rub the chalk out again, and beat the tapestry hard with a rod, till there is no appearance of dust remaining; let it hang one day more in the sun, and then rub it over with a soft brush, and it will have all that beautiful appearance which it had at first.

351.

To take Spots out of Camblets.

Rub yellow bees wax over the spots, and when it has laid one day spread out in the sun, wash it with clear water, and all the spots will be removed.

352.

To take the Spots from Stuffs of Silk and Woollen.

Mix with one pint of brandy, half a pound of French starch, and beat the whole into a thick pap; rub a little of this pap over the spots, and when dry rub it off with a

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brush, and by trying this experiment two or three times, the spots will be entirely removed.

353.

To give Red Velvet a new Colour.

Pulverize two ounces of gum arabic, with six ounces of adragant, and let it dissolve in cold water three days; dip a sponge in this liquor, and rub it over the inside of the velvet, then let it lay two days, and it will regain its original colour.

354.

To take the Spots out of White Cloth.

Boil in one quart of water three ounces of allum, and then add to it two ounces of black soap, with eight ounces more of allum; let them be taken off after they have boiled two hours, and set in the air to cool; strain the liquor through a cloth, and if the cloth is white it will remove any spots whatever.

355.

To revive the Colour of Cloth in Grain.

Put into two quarts of water, one pound and a half of burnt pot ashes; let it stand one day after it is taken off, and then add to it the galls of two bullocks, with a handful of dry marsh-mallow leaves; boil the whole together a second time, and then let it stand two days in the sun; make the whole into a lye with soap, and let the cloth sink in it ten days, and when dry it will regain its original colour.

356.

To wash Gold or Silver Lace.

Get a large open mouthed glass, and put into it six ounces of honey, with the same quantity of Florentine-orrice-root, and one pound and a half of bullocks gall; make the whole into a paste, and let it stand ten days in the sun; then add to it a handful of bran, and strain the liquor through

through a cloth, and rub it over the lace, then wash it in water mixed with another handful of bran; then wipe the lace with a clean flannel cloth, and it will assume a most beautiful lustre.

357.

To take out Stains of Coomb.

Rub a little butter mixed in a lye of black soap over the spots, then wash them in cold water, and when they have hung two days to dry, the spots will be entirely removed.

358.

To clean Gloves without wetting.

Make a powder of four ounces of fullers earth, and two ounces of burnt allum; then lay the gloves on a smooth board; dip a brush in the powder and rub it gently over the gloves; but if the gloves are greasy you must add to the powder a little of the crumb of a stale loaf.

359.

To wash Point Lace.

Make a lather of Castile soap, and rub it over the lace stretched out on a frame; when it begins to appear clean on one side, turn over the other, and rub it in the same manner, when some warm allum water must be sprinkled over it.

360.

To Colour Gloves Black.

Rub the gloves over with a composition of Spanish black and brown mixed with water, then let them dry, and smooth them over with a cool smoothing iron.

Curious Compositions to dye fine SKINS for GLOVES.

361.

To dye an Olive Colour.

Dye the skin in water, mixed with a composition of umber, burnt a little yellow, and one quarter of it burnt red.

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and yellow: this will make the leather take a fine olive colour.

362.

To make a fine Brown.

Dye the skin with one ounce of burnt umber, the same quantity of black chalk, mixed with an ounce of red; let them be well incorporated, and it will give the leather a fine brown colour.

363.

For the Wainscot Colour.

Mix together one ounce of each of the following articles, viz. little umber, yellow chalk, and red chalk.

364.

To make a fine Musk Colour.

Mix with black chalk an equal quantity of umber; add to it red and white chalk, and it will answer the end.

365.

To make a pale Silver Colour.

Mix together equal quantities of red, of yellow, and white umber; add to it a little burnt umber, and let the whole incorporate together.

366.

How to make the Skins take their Dyes.

Beat the different ingredients in a mortar with two ounces of orange flowers, then spread the colours on a flat marble stone; add to them an equal quantity of gum adragant grinded small; set the whole in orange flower water, and when they are well incorporated, put them into an earthen pan,

pan, and pour over them as much water as will cover them; beat this into a paste, then rub it with a brush over your skin, and hang them in the air to dry, when properly dried rub them with a stick, and then with a soft brush, and they will take the colour you want.

*Curious Compositions to Varnish PRINTS and
PAINTINGS.*

367.

To Varnish Copper Plate Prints.

Let the frame be the same size as the print, and then fix the print on the frame with common flower paste; when the paste is dry make a varnish of the following ingredients, viz. one pound of Venice turpentine; one ounce of oil of turpentine, with the same quantity of spirits of wine; mix the whole together till it is as thick as the white of an egg; dip a brush into it, and lay it first on the backside of the print, and immediately after on the right side; let it lay flat to dry, and when dry rub over it a few drops of spirits of wine.

368.

How to Colour Prints in Imitation of Oil Colours.

Take two ounces of white vermilion, and add to it four grains of ambergrease, with the same quantity of umber; beat these together on a pallet; then add to them a little oil of nuts, and apply them with the pencil to the wrong side of the prints.

369.

A Varnish for all Sorts of Prints.

Mix with one pint of spirits of wine, one pound of Venice turpentine, and beat them together till they are as thin as common milk; then rub a little of it with a pencil on the wrong side of the print.

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370.

To make a Print to imitate Painting on Glass.

Take a piece of crown glass the size of the print, and hold it before the fire till it is hot, then rub it over with Venice turpentine, for the heat of the glass will make it spread easily; then boil your print in spirit of wine five minutes, and stretch it out along the front of the glass; let it remain in that position till it is dry, when you must moisten the back of the print with your finger dipped in warm water, which will make it come gently off, taking care that nothing remain but the strokes of the engraving; then boil in one pint of spirits of wine, one quarter of a pint of oil of turpentine, and lay it over the back of the print; repeat this operation a second time, and the colours will appear as if painted on glass.

371.

To clean Paintings.

Rub the dust off from the painting, then take it out of the frame and spread a clean linen cloth over it; pour a little water over the cloth during the space of ten days, or longer, till all the filth is extracted out, then rub it over with fine purified linseed oil, and it will regain its former colour.

372.

To make old Pictures look as fine as new ones.

Take an earthen pan, and boil in it four ounces of Genoa soap, one quarter of an hour; then add to it the same quantity of brim-stones; let it stand till it is luke warm, and wash the picture with it, then sprinkle upon it a little olive oil, and when it has soaked in, rub the picture gently with a soft woollen cloth.

373.

An Oil to prevent Pictures from blackening.

Purify in the sun one pint of linseed oil in a pail, and when the dregs have sunk to the bottom, let the oil be poured

poured off into another phial, and again set into the sun, then rub a little of it over the picture, and it will preserve its colour.

374.

A curious Receipt to prevent Flies from injuring Pictures.

Soak in one gallon of water a large handful of common leeks, then boil the whole over a slow fire till it is reduced one half, and then wash your pictures with it.

375.

To take off a Copy from a Picture or Print.

Mix together four ounces of soap, and two ounces of allum, make them into a water, and wet a paper with it, which you must lay over the print or picture, and pass it under a rolling press; take it up gently and you will have the impression of the figures.

376.

A curious Wash to clean Pictures.

Make a lye of two handfuls of wood-ashes, and half a gallon of clear water; add to it two pints of strong chamberlye, and let the whole incorporate four days together; then let the liquor be strained off through a lawn sieve; dip a soft brush into it, and rub it over the picture.

377.

A curious Wash to clean Prints.

Beat the whites of four eggs, in one quart of chamberlye, strain the whole through a fine lawn sieve, and rub it over the print, which will restore it to its original colour.



A N
E S S A Y
O N T H E
H A I R,

With the most proper Methods of dressing and preserving it.

THE Hair has been considered in all ages, and particularly in civilized nations, as the greatest ornament of the human body, and as such has been dressed in different ways, according to the different tastes of the people. During the present age, it has been carried to a higher degree of elegance than in any former times, and has now become an essential part of the dress both of ladies and gentlemen. It ought, therefore, to be more attended to than many persons imagine, for however bountiful nature may be in bestowing charms on some individuals, yet daily experience shews that many want the assistance of art, which can never be considered as ridiculous, when conducted in a proper manner. The first thing to be attended to in dressing the hair, is the cutting of it, because if done properly, it causes it to grow thick and long. In general, the hair ought to be cut often, and not above a quarter of an inch.

When the hair is extremely soft, it ought not to be thinned, but dressed up with less powder, than is used with such as is of a harder nature. When the hair is fuzzy, it should be thinned near the roots, and that will make it dress extremely well. When the hair is of a fine middling quality,

lity, it ought to be cut taper from the roots to the points, and thinned so as to suit the features of the person. Strong rough hair must be thinned considerably and tapered, and then dressed according to the fashion.

Those who wear their hair flowing in ringlets over the shoulders, ought to have it cut at least once every week, otherwise it will grow into confusion, and then it will be difficult to get into proper order.

When the hair is cut, put it up into papers, and turn it smooth at the points, always taking care not to let the irons be too hot. The hair must not be pinched too hard, but let the irons be held on it till it becomes smooth, and the curl is stiff, then let the hair be taken gently out of the dressing comb without pulling it, and every night at going to bed, let it be put up in papers, and then it will not require much pressing with hot irons, for too much pressing with the irons weakens and stops the growth of the hair. This will appear the more rational, when we consider that every hair is hollow like a pipe, so that if it is often pressed it will be much injured.

We shall now take notice in what manner a lady's hair may be damaged, and then point out the proper means to restore it.

The hair should not be dressed over silk rolls, for when it is stretched tight at the roots, the hair will loosen, and it will fall off, so that the forehead will become bald, or at least so thin that the head will be much disfigured and injured.

In such cases it will be far better to use wool, which is less dangerous than silk; but tutes made of hair resembling the natural colour will answer the end much better, because the natural hair may be combed over, and few persons will be able to distinguish the difference. The ladies ought to avoid combing their hair too much, and they should take great care not to use combs whose teeth are too close, because they will tear the hair and loosen the roots. It is also proper to rub over the hair a little verjuice, but if that cannot be procured, vinegar will answer the same end, by preserving the hair from combing off, and at the same time it will give it a fresh glossy colour.

The ladies hair is not so liable to be damaged as that of gentlemen, because it is seldom exposed to the air, and
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therefore those ladies who are constantly dressed, ought to have their hair combed once at least every week, which will keep it clean and give it an agreeable appearance. When the hair is extremely thin, it ought to be rubbed every morning with verjuice or vinegar, which will promote its growth and cause it to thicken.

The next thing to be attended to, is the dressing of childrens hair; and here it is necessary to remark, that the shorter a child's hair is cut the thicker and stronger it will grow; but then it ought to be cut often, otherwise, it will become weak and fall off; no powder nor hot irons ought to be used in dressing childrens hair till they have arrived at the age of fourteen, but before that time they may put the hair up in soft paper curls. In dressing of hair two extremes are to be avoided, namely too much and too little powder. If the hair is dry by nature, then it will be dangerous to use much pomatum or powder; but if the hair is fresh and in full growth then you may use any quantity of powder you please: pomatum is of great service in preventing the hair from turning grey, because it moistens and nourishes the roots, and makes the hair grow thick and strong.

The hair should never be kept too long in dressing, because that prevents the circulation of free air, and if the weather is hot it ought to be dressed every day; but in winter when the weather is cold it will keep in dress at least a week.

The hair ought never to be pinned tight, otherwise the roots will be injured and fall off, so that baldness will take place. In dressing the hair much regard should be paid to the complexion and features, for without attending to that the best countenance may be deformed, by the same means, which when properly used will give it an additional lustre. A medium ought to be observed between dressing either too high or too low, for each may be ridiculous and prejudicial.

There have been several objections against hair dressing, but these seem to have been made by persons very little acquainted with the nature of the human body, and equally so with respect to the complexion. First, it has been objected that powder, with such other ingredients as are
mixed

mixed with it, have such an effect on the hair, that a frequent repetition makes it turn grey.

To this it is answered, that unless some noxious ingredients are mixed with the powder, it will never change the colour of the hair. We nowhere read in antient history, that powder was used in dressing hair, nor perhaps any thing else; and nothing is more common than to read of grey hairs, which is always supposed to exhibit a picture of old age. It is true, we often find young men as well as women with grey hairs, but this is generally the effect of sickness, or head-achs, by which the nourishing moisture is dried up, or perhaps to some secret cause not so easily understood. Secondly, it has been objected that the use of hot irons causes the hair to turn grey.

To this it is answered, that nothing of that nature can take place unless the hair dresser neglects to put clean white paper over the irons before they are applied to the hair. From what has been said, which is the result of long experience, we may see clearly, that the dressing of the hair in the present taste, so far from being prejudicial to the health, or injurious to the complexion, is of great service to both, and may be innocently practised, and promotes considerable advantages.

Hair dressing is not altogether a practical part of science, for unless theory is joined to it, the hair dresser will never make any proficiency in his business. It is therefore necessary that he should study physiognomy, for that dress which adorns one countenance, will deform another. A large face with masculine features ought to have the head dress high, and projecting forward, which gives the countenance an agreeable appearance.

When the face is small let the dress rise up gradually, and keep it close at the edges. If the person is of a low stature, the dress should be slender and high, and it will add a grace to the countenance to make it terminate in a point.

When the visage is long the dress should be made flat at the top, and very low at the ears. The curls ought to be placed with the greatest art, and yet they must have an artless irregular appearance, which will make the features appear even and proportionable.

A distinction should be made with respect to age, for that which will suit the young lady of fifteen, would appear ridiculous when used by her mother at forty. Good sense will point out the necessity of these things, and industry will enable the hair dresser to make a proficiency in the practice.

Having said thus much concerning the hair in general, we shall now proceed to point out the various methods of dressing it in the modern taste, and lay down directions for making up the different compositions.

378. *Of a full Dress.*

In a full dress the hair ought to be at least eight inches long, but it ought not to be put up too close with pins, otherwise it will be extremely painful when combed out; two or three rows of curls will be sufficient, and they ought to be of a tolerable thickness, so as not to sit too heavy on the head. At night the hair should be carefully filleted up, but not too tight, lest the curls should be crowded one upon another. In the morning let the curls be gently touched with the powder puff, and the hairs should be squeezed gently with the points of the comb; then let the tail of the comb be pressed gently into the curls, and they will appear as if they had been newly dressed.

379. *A Grape Tupee.*

In making or dressing a grape tupee, it is proper to put in some wool, but not such as has been dyed black, because that has copperas in it. Two curls at each of the ears are sufficient, but those ladies who have their hair seldom cut, should take care not to discompose the curls, otherwise it will be very painful in combing out. At night let it be filleted up pretty tight, and rub a little pomatum over it in the morning; then put a little powder over it; pick the curls out with the tail of a comb, and clip off the loose hairs.

380. *Of a smooth Tupee.*

Ladies of a dark complexion should be dressed in this manner, but unless the hair is of a smooth glossy colour, it will

will be difficult to dress it; and if it is not thick it will not dress full, unless supported by wool. In such cases it is necessary to have artificial tupees for those ladies who reside in the country, and these ought to be made according to the natural colour of the hair.

381. *To dress the hind Part smooth.*

Take a comb with wide teeth, and comb out the long hair gently with it, and then with a comb with smaller teeth; then hold the hair down with a piece of packthread, and tie a lock of the hair under each ear; take the rest of the hair in the left hand and turn it up, but do not hold it tight; while you hold it in your hand, smooth it gently over with the comb; when the hair is quite smooth, and spread close on the front part, pin it at the top with a bit of ribband; then loosen the string, and tie the two ends of it tight in a loop knot, till each side is fixed close behind the ear, then pull the string out. It will be proper to fix the hair up with a comb, and if the hair is thick the teeth of the comb should be wide, but if thin let the teeth be short and close.

382. *To dress the Hair in a broad Plait.*

When the hair is well combed out mix it with pomatum, and powder, and divide it into three equal parts; frize and smooth each of the parts with the comb, and then plait them slack; but be careful to let the thickest part of each plait incline towards the middle of the head; then run a hair pin into each of the plaits, just at the turning, which will keep it fixed fast to the top, and the dress will give the face a most comely appearance.

383. *To dress the Hair for Riding.*

Let the loose part of the hair be combed out behind, and tie it tight to the neck with a small bit of packthread; then divide the hair into two equal parts, and plait each of them into three; fix them at the end with a bit of packthread, and tie them together at the top of the head; let great care be taken that the hair is combed close out and smoothed well
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over with the comb, and keep it in a double knot under the curl.

384. *To dress the Hair Smooth behind, with the Addition of false Hair.*

Let the hair be tied fast in the neck with a smooth ribbon, and let the ends of the ribbon hang loose; then run a bit of packthread through a lock, and tie it in a very hard knot to the string which runs through the lock at the centre of the head; then put false hair close to the front, and comb it down over that which is natural; turn up the false hair as if it was natural and fix it at the top; tie the hair close together with strings tight under the neck, and then spread it gently backwards to join the back part of the ear; then fix pins into each side of the curls, and when the string is pulled out, the whole will have a most graceful appearance.

N. B. This is one of the best methods that can be used when the hair happens to be grey or has any thing of a disagreeable colour.

385. *To make a fine Hair Powder.*

Take one pound of starch made of wheat, and the same quantity of powder dried; mix these properly together without mixing with them any thing of a pernicious nature, such as plaister of Paris, and you will have a most excellent powder.

386. *Directions for the Management of Childrens Hair after they have had the small Pox.*

When they are first seized with the symptoms of the small pox, let the head be rubbed over with a liquid composed of the following ingredients; take one handful of rue, the same quantity of thyme, sage, and mint; boil these in one gallon of water, and when the liquor is strained off it will be fit for use. In all applications of this nature it will be necessary to cut off the tops of the hair, but
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if the hair is thick then a great part of it must be cut off so as to let the liquid composition operate in a proper manner.

N. B. The same method may be used with those who are inoculated, and likewise with women who are seized with the small pox, while they lay in a state of childbed.

F I N I S.



(1867)

It is the duty of every citizen to support the laws of the country and to pay the taxes imposed upon him.

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